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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON UNITY AGAINST SOVIET DETENTE

HK140904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 80 p 6 HK

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Unity To Deal With the 'Detente' Offensive"]

[Text] The Afghan incident has served best to explode the Soviet Union's "detente" fraud. However, right now Moscow is again giving publicity to "detente" as a smoke-screen to cover up its expansion and aggression. Through various channels, it vociferously declares that it is resolved to promote "detente" on the basis of the "achievements" made in the 1970's and advises the Western countries not to "go against detente" but to "return on to the road of detente."

To follow its own aggression and expansion with a hue and cry about "detente" is an old trick of the new tsars in Moscow. The world has long reckoned that after the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviets would resort to this trick to gain a breathing spell, consolidate the position they had already seized, allay worldwide condemnation and make new preparations for further expansion and adventures. As was expected, Moscow is now donning the cloak of "detente" on top of its combat armor and embarking on a new political venture.

The current Soviet "detente" drive is marked by its emphasis on driving a wedge between West European countries and the United States in order to split the Western united front against Soviet aggression. Moscow has spared no efforts in persuading the West European countries not to "fall into the U.S. trap" saying that "Europe and Washington cannot be fellow-travelers with each other." The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA even warns that "detente" in Europe would be in jeopardy" if the West European countries joined the United States in opposing Soviet expansion. The implication is clear that the situation in Europe would be strained.

The Soviet Union dares to openly exhort West Europe to "follow a soft line" toward the Soviet Union not only because it enjoys military superiority in Europe but because it is sure that there are always some West Europeans who cherish illusions about "detente" and hope that the tranquility in Europe, allegedly brought about by the "detente" policy, will not be disturbed by tension in other parts of the world.

However, the situation speaks more eloquently than man. If there were indeed many people in West Europe who cherished certain illusions about the Soviet Union in the 1970's, the Afghan incident has given them a dose of bitter medicine. The Soviet menace to the Persian Gulf region has made them understand that if West Europe is taken in by the idea of "detente" and remains indifferent to Moscow's expansion and aggression, sooner or later their lifeline will be cut off by the Soviets and they will fall prey to the Soviet Union. Therefore, after the Afghan incident, more and more far-sighted individuals in West Europe have come to the conclusion that "detente is inseparable." They maintain that is impermissible for the Soviet Union to talk about "detente" in Europe while carrying on expansion elsewhere, particularly on the flanks of West Europe. Recently, many West European countries have joined in a boycott against the Soviet Union. France and West Germany at their summit conference seriously condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demanded Soviet withdrawal of troops from that country. All this constitutes a clear reply to the Soviet "peace offensive" and also a blow to its plots of sowing dissension.

The general trend of developments indicates that the dissension sown by the Soviet Union between the United States and West Europe is bound to fail. Of course, the West European countries and the United States are in different positions and their views of the general situation and their policies are not all identical.

It is therefore only normal that West Europe and the United States have different ideas and adopt different policies. But their basic interests meet in dealing with the menace of the Soviet Union. At present, West European unity and solidarity still has a long way to go. West Europe is still unable to manage without U.S. support and assistance in defense matters. On the other hand, the United States also cannot do without West Europe's assistance in holding out against aggressive Soviet drives. Because the United States had yielded to every Soviet move in the 1970's, the West Europeans have lost their confidence in the ability of the United States to come to their aid in the event of a Soviet attack. The partial impairment of this relationship of mutual dependence does not mean that West Europe is willing to abandon the United States and succumb to Soviet control. It is obvious that although some West European countries have expressed interest in Soviet "detente," they will not stake their own independence and survival on it.

The Afghan incident has made West Europe feel keenly about the threat posed by the Soviet strategy of out-flanking West Europe. The United States has also changed its original policy of endless concessions to the Soviet Union. Therefore, in spite of their differences over certain issues, there exists an extensive and solid basis for unity between the United States and West Europe against Soviet aggression and expansion, a unity feared most by the Soviet Union. Their best response to a new round of the Soviet "detente" drive would be to strengthen unity against Soviet hegemonism on the understanding of seeking common ground while reserving differences.

RENMIN RIBAO ON GOLD PRICE IMPACT ON WESTERN ECONOMIES

HK120950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[Economic Study notes by Gu Jin: "The Decline in the Price of Gold Is Not a Good Omen"]

[Text] The skyrocketing price of gold has shaken the Western monetary and financial systems time and again. Gold is attracting hundreds of millions of idle U.S. dollars. Paper monies of all Western countries depreciate as the price of gold increases. International monetary inflation is growing.

Every time the price of gold rose in the past, the governments of the Western countries took measures to cope with the emergency situation. However, they did not do this recently. The central banks of West Germany and France refused to join the U.S. Government in dumping gold. Eventually, the U.S. Treasury Department also stopped dumping gold, because it felt that this would be futile and foolish.

The rise in the price of gold this time was inseparable from such political factors as the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, Iran's detention of American hostages, the turbulent situation in the Persian Gulf and the strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Even if the tension relaxes for some time, the price of gold will not fall to last year's level. The reason is that a huge sum of international idle money is creating trouble. Once it is used to buy gold, the price will spiral and no force will be able to stop it.

On the one hand, the economic prospects of the Western countries are dim and the stocks and bonds markets are in a depressed state. On the other hand, U.S. dollars are still flowing out and flooding the European money market. This is the major reason for the huge sum of international idle money at present. For example, the central banks of various countries and individuals in foreign countries held \$78 billion in early 1970. Now they hold \$242 billion, three times that of a decade ago. At the same time, the deposits in foreign currencies with the international banks of various sizes in Europe total a trillion dollars. [paragraph continues]

In addition, it is estimated that the surplus of petrodollars which OPEC will put into the international money market after the rise in oil prices will amount to 90 billion. There should be a suitable outlet for this huge sum of international idle money which flows like a torrent and continues to increase. If this is not done it will have disastrous results everywhere. This is the crux of the problem.

At present, the price of gold is much higher than the price of oil and is far above the prices of other metals, timber and other commodities. The gold buying spree has subsided for the time being. The price of gold has also declined slightly. However, Western financial authorities are not relieved to learn this. They worry that when the idle money is withdrawn from the gold market and exchanged for Deutsche marks and Swiss francs, the rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and these currencies may widen abruptly, thereby gravely affecting the exchange rates between different currencies, the imports and exports of various countries, international payments and trade and international economic relations.

Due to this situation, the U.S. secretary of the treasury and the finance ministers of West Germany, France, Britain and Japan have to meet frequently to draw up measures through the IMF to stabilize the international money market and to plan for possible transfers. However, there is little hope of success because there are too many idle U.S. dollars and because too many issues are involved.

XINHUA REPORTS OPENING CEREMONY OF WINTER OLYMPICS

OW141718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lake Placid, February 13 (XINHUA)--The presence of 25,000 spectators and the first reunion of world's ace speedsters since 1932 brought a festive atmosphere to this quiet mountain village of 3,000 population as the XIII Olympic Winter Games opened here this afternoon. With the Olympic emblem standing in the centre of the ice rink the winter games were formally opened at 2:30 p.m. local time. There was snowfall and the weather was about ten degrees below zero. New York State Governor Hugh Carey delivered a speech of welcome. Vice-President Walter Mondale who represented the President of the host country, Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Bernard Fell, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the winter games were on the rostrum. A 13-gun salvo was fired as Mondale declared the games open amidst loud cheers.

Over 1,400 athletes from 37 countries and territories marched in behind their national flags as band music and storms of applause resounded in the packed stadium. The Chinese athletes were given a cordial welcome when they marched behind the five-star Red Flag held by skater Chao Weichang. This was the first time that the flag of the People's Republic of China was raised in the winter Olympic games in its 56 years' history and also the first time for the athletes from the People's Republic to compete in the Olympic games since the IOC restored to China its legitimate seat in the international body.

The dominant theme of the opening ceremony was peace and friendship. As the Olympic flag was being raised, firecrackers were let off, and peace doves released. A team of skaters performed a dance on the ice rink. Then Alois Lugger, mayor of Innsbruck of Austria, the host city of the last winter Olympics, handed over the winter Olympic flag to Robert Peacock, mayor of Lake Placid. The Olympic torch was carried around the stadium by the last chain of relay runners who ignited the flame at the top of the tower where it will burn for the next two weeks. The ceremony came to a close after U.S. speedster Eric Heiden took the Olympic oath.

PRESIDENT CARTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON 13 FEB

OW141546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter told the press here this evening that there have been some positive signs of solving the problem of the American hostages being held in Iran. He also answered questions concerning Afghanistan, Moscow Olympic games and Yugoslavia at his press conference.

On the U.N. secretary general's proposal to send a commission of inquiry to Tehran, Carter said, "We would support steps by the United Nations that would lead to the release of the hostages if the steps are consistent with our goals and essential international principles. An appropriate commission with a carefully defined purpose would be a step toward resolution of this crisis." He said that efforts in this respect over the past several weeks have become particularly delicate and intense and at this delicate time he could not afford to comment further on this question.

Asked about the Afghan issue, the President said "The crisis is a great one, precipitated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan". He said "This is a crucial area of the world, to us, to our allies and to other nations" because of oil. And "the Soviets, in a major departure from anything they have done since the Second World War, have now exhibited a willingness to use their military forces beyond their own borders, in a massive invasion of Afghanistan". He said the reactions he has taken to the Soviet move in Afghanistan are "appropriate" and "adequate". "We must convince the Soviet Union, through peaceful means, that they cannot invade an innocent country with impunity, and they must suffer the consequences of their actions," he said. "We have taken actions on our own and we have asked our allies and others to join in with us in the condemnation of the Soviet Union and the demand that the Soviets withdraw from Afghanistan," he declared.

Asked about what kind of situation in Afghanistan which would be acceptable to the U.S., the President said, "What we would like to have, first of all, is a Soviet withdrawal and a commitment that might be verified and carried out that the Soviets would not invade another country or use their military forces beyond their borders again to destabilize the peace. We would like to have a neutral country. If there has to be a transition phase during which a neutral and responsible government might be established acceptable to the Afghan people, then perhaps some peace-keeping force espoused by the United Nations, maybe comprised of Muslim military troops or otherwise, could be used during that transition phase."

"But the prime consideration that I have is to make sure that the Soviets know that their invasion is not acceptable, to marshal as much support from other nations of the world as possible and to prevent any further threat to the peace and to cause a war." He went on to say: "I think through strength we can maintain peace, but we have got to be resolute, we've got to be consistent, and our actions have got to be in a tone of long-range, predictable action clearly understood by the Soviet Union."

On the summer Olympic games in Moscow, the President reiterated the U.S. position by saying that "if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan by the 20th of this month, then neither I, nor the American people, nor the Congress, will support the sending of an Olympics team to Moscow this summer."

"That host nation is actively involved in the invasion and subjugation of innocent people. And so for that reason I don't believe that we are at all obligated to send our athletes to Moscow," he pointed out.

Asked about the U.S. position on Yugoslavia in light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the President said he believed that "Yugoslavia is a strong, fiercely independent, courageous, well-equipped nation that can defend itself". But, he said "If we are called upon to give any kind of aid to the Yugoslav people in the future, we would seriously consider it, and what in our opinion would be the best for them and for us. I have had frequent conversations recently with other major European leaders about the need to strengthen our ties with Yugoslavia, and to protect them as a non-aligned country, without being dominated or threatened successfully by the Soviet Union." "We will take whatever action is necessary to carry out those goals, but commensurate with actual need, and commensurate with specific requests from Yugoslavia itself," he stressed.

Asked about U.S. Western allies reactions to the American retaliatory actions for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the President said he has been well pleased with these reactions. "There is a remarkable degree of unanimity among all our major allies about the seriousness of the Soviet threat into Afghanistan and the actions that must be taken to counter that threat and prevent further aggression by the Soviet Union," he said. There are nuances of differences, he said "but that is just a minor difference compared to the major agreements on which we base present and future policy among us allies."

PRC AMBASSADOR TO U.S. DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE

OW150802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] New York, February 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin declared here today that "we have every reason to believe that Sino-U.S. trade will continue to increase by a fairly big margin." He was invited to speak here this afternoon at an one-day meeting on the U.S.-China trade, organized by the conference board, a U.S. research institution with its headquarters in New York. The meeting was attended by nearly two hundred people from 110 U.S. companies.

The ambassador said that the recent approval by both houses of the U.S. Congress of the agreement on trade relations between the United States and China under which both China and the United States now receive most-favored-nation treatment in matters of import tariffs, "is beneficial to increasing exports to the United States from China and exports to China from the United States."

Referring to foreign investment in China, he quoted Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu as saying that "China will fully ensure the legal rights of foreign partners in joint ventures. They will not get less return from investment in China than in other countries. We shall create favourable conditions so that their management experience and technical expertise can be brought into full play."

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UNITED STATES

He expressed the hope that the U.S. Government and friends from the business and financial circles will continue to take an active approach in order to further remove certain barriers still existing in Sino-U.S. trade, that the American side will give favourable consideration to such outstanding problems as the quotas unilaterally imposed on Chinese textile exports and certain controls over Chinese imports, so that China's trade deficit in its trade with the United States can be reduced gradually in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, Sino-U.S. trade can be further promoted and a material base can be built up for our lasting and firm economic and trade cooperation.

He emphasized that "international economic and trade cooperation and exchanges require a peaceful and stable international environment. However, at present, this planet of ours teems with turbulences."

Strongly condemning the Soviet aggression and occupation of Afghanistan, the Chinese ambassador said, "To oppose hegemonism and defend world peace is where the fundamental interests of our two peoples lie. It also accords with the common aspirations of the economic circles of the two countries," he added.

Speaking at the meeting, Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, said that in the next twenty years from now, China would be developed very quickly. Therefore, he said, "Atmosphere has changed and possibilities (for the U.S. trade with China) is there." "I regard the decade for 1980's as a new era for American opportunities in trade with China," he added.

TIANJIN, PHILADELPHIA ESTABLISH FRIENDSHIP BONDS

OW111552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tianjin, February 11 (XINHUA)--Official bonds of friendship were established between Tianjin and the U.S. city of Philadelphia as messages of greeting were exchanged yesterday between Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and William Green, mayor of Philadelphia.

In their messages, the two municipal leaders also expressed the hope that friendly contacts between the two cities and friendly relations the Chinese and American peoples would grow steadily.

The matter was first discussed by the two sides last November when a delegation from Philadelphia was visiting in Tianjin.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS U.S. LASER EXPERT

OW140848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial talk here this morning with American laser expert Professor Charles P. Wang. Present on the occasion was Jiang Ming, vice-minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Professor Charles P. Wang is here to discuss with Chinese departments concerned matters relating to the forthcoming 1980 International Conference on Lasers in China.

KYODO: PRC, USSR TO HOLD BORDER NEGOTIATIONS

OW150521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Feb 15 KYODO--China and the Soviet Union recently agreed to hold negotiations on river navigation in the Sino-Soviet border in Chinese territory near the border late this month, a Soviet source in Beijing disclosed Friday.

After China refused to continue the normalization talks between the two countries in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, some observers had speculated that the scheduled border negotiations would also be suspended. But preparations for the regular border talks this year--the 22nd round--went smoothly, according to the Soviet source.

The border talks last year were held at the Soviet border town of Blagoveshchensk amid the China-Vietnam war. It was then reported that Beijing and Moscow reached accord on several points over the navigational issue in the Ussuri and other border rivers.

USSR CANCELS BOLSHOI BALLET TROUPE'S NORWEGIAN VISIT

OW090720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Stockholm, February 8 (XINHUA)--The Soviet authorities have decided to cancel the performances of the Bolshoi Ballet Troupe scheduled to start in Norway on February 9, according to an Oslo report. A counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Oslo told the decision to the Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN, co-sponsor of the ballet tour, this afternoon. The cancellation was reportedly made for fear of "unfriendly actions" towards Soviet ballet stars by Norwegians protesting against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Recently, the Norwegian press opinion and many organizations have boycotted the performances of the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet Troupe. Earlier on January 16, the personnel of the Bergen concert hall cancelled a performance of the troupe scheduled for February 17. The Norwegian Helsinki Committee has planned to hold a demonstration outside the Oslo concert hall where the troupe is scheduled to give its premier.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET MOVES AGAINST IRAN

OW132046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "The Opportunist Is Showing His True Colors"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb--On the Soviet border area contiguous to northwestern Iran, Soviet troops are being frequently deployed. This is a noteworthy trend of the Soviet hegemonists, who have always cast their greedy eyes toward Iran. It demonstrates that they are openly resorting to a military threat because they have failed in practicing deception and opportunism against Iran.

During the past 2 months, the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the tense relations between Iran and the United States to practice opportunism and create disturbances by fishing in troubled waters. On the one hand, Moscow uses diplomatic means and propaganda to portray itself as Iran's "friend" and alleges that "the Soviet Union's friendly stand toward Iran is traditional and consistent." It states that "the Soviet Union is prepared to help Iran resist the pressure imposed by the United States" and would even "supply Iran with military aid." On the other hand, Moscow is covertly increasing its aid to pro-Moscow forces in Iran and inciting clashes in an attempt to maintain for a long period the tension in Iranian-U.S. relations and the tumultuous situation in Iran.

However, Iran has not been duped. It has always remained vigilant against its neighbor's words and deeds. When Soviet diplomats said the Soviet Union would supply Iran with military aid, Iranian religious leader Khomeyni retorted: This "insults our dignity and the noble Iranian nation." He has also repeatedly condemned the Soviet Union for occupying Afghanistan and expressed "complete support of the Afghan Muslim brethren's" just struggle. Newly-elected Iranian President Bani-Sadr has also noted: Iran's most serious threat is the Soviet Union. He added: "The Russian giant looks thoroughly ferocious in militarily occupying Afghanistan." It is precisely under these circumstances that Moscow has ceased its cordial rhetoric and begun to rattle its saber at Iran's gate, thus posing a military threat. Now, not only is Iran's eastern border area facing the Soviet occupation army which invaded Afghanistan but its northwestern border area can also hear the Soviet troops' footsteps. The Iranian people and all peace-loving people throughout the world must heighten their vigilance and seriously confront the hegemonists' threat of a two-pronged attack against Iran.

The Soviet leading clique is restless with anxiety because its conspiracy has been revealed. In honor of the first anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, Brezhnev cabled religious leader Khomeyni on 10 February, expressing the hope that Soviet-Iranian relations "will still be based on friendliness and goodneighborliness in the future." On the same day, the Soviet ambassador to Iran met the Iranian Foreign Minister in an emergency meeting and charged that news reports on the deployment of Soviet troops near the Iranian border area were "not true." Also on the same day, TASS charged that those reports are "another fabrication of the CIA" of the United States.

Being more frank, TASS publicly censured Iranian officials for "issuing an official statement on the basis of these fabrications." Here, TASS's spearhead was obviously directed at Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Salimi. President Bani-Sadr said: "In Iran's view, the Soviet Union is very dangerous because it is increasing the number of its troops along our border following its occupation of Afghanistan." This was confirmed by Salimi, who pointed out that the troop increase was "a measure of threat" taken by the Soviet Union against Iran.

The Soviet hegemonists have always acted this way in dealing with Iran, resorting to double-dealing, sometimes saying nice words and sometimes using threats. However, no matter what tricks the Soviet Union has resorted to and no matter what changes it has made, it has never departed from its goal, that is, for Iran to submit to Soviet control and, when the time is ripe, to seize the entire country. Indeed, the Soviet moves against Iran demand people's vigilance.

JAPAN TO INCREASE ECONOMIC AID TO PAKISTAN

OW141530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 14 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government will increase its economic aid to Pakistan to 30 billion yen (120 million U.S. dollars) as from next fiscal year, reported the Japanese paper MAINICHI DAILY NEWS today.

Quoting a Japanese Foreign Ministry source, the paper reported that this decision of the Japanese Government will be conveyed to Pakistan soon by a special envoy of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. It said that the reason for the Japanese Government to increase its economic aid to Pakistan "lies in the fact that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has subjected Pakistan to real military pressure and that Pakistan has asked Western and Islamic countries for prompt and sharp increases in their military and economic aid granted it.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TEAM

OW141306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met with a Japanese Government team led by Toshio Goto in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The delegation is here to discuss with leading members of Chinese departments on the construction of a modern hospital in Beijing as a gift from the Japanese Government. The hospital will be located on the Hepingli Street and cover a total floor space of more than 140,000 square metres.

During this afternoon's meeting, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua said the hospital would play an important role in protecting the health of the people and would serve as a channel for medical exchanges between the two countries, particularly the exchanges in the field of traditional Chinese medicine. She thanked the Japanese Government for its friendly cooperation and hoped that the hospital would be completed at an early date.

In reply, Mr. Toshio Goto said the Japanese side would make every effort to turn the hospital into a symbol of friendship between Japan and China.

Japanese Ambassador to China, Mr. Kenzo Yoshida, was present. Also present were Xie Beiyi, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, and Ji Zongquan, vice-minister of public health.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI--The Japanese delegation led by Vice President Akiyama of the Japanese House of Councillors arrived in Shanghai by special plane from Hangzhou for a visit on the afternoon of 13 January. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW] The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 14 January gave a banquet in honor of Akiyama, vice president of the Japanese House of Councillors, his wife and the delegation led by him. The banquet was attended by Zhang Chengzong and Liu Jingju, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai People's Congress. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]

PRC RELEASES 24 VIETNAMESE MILITARY PERSONNEL

OW141632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Youyi Guan (Friendship Pass), Guangxi, February 14 (XINHUA)--China released 24 detained Vietnamese military personnel this morning so that they can reunite with their families during the spring festival.

These men, including Chief Petty Officer Pham Minh Hung, the skipper of a boat, were apprehended ten months ago when they intruded into Chinese territorial waters around the Xisha Islands.

Before the release, Chinese personnel at the Youyi Guan border check post and representatives of the Vietnamese Red Cross Society met at the starting point of the highway leading from Youyi Guan to Dong Dang and reached agreement on matters relating to the handing over of the releasees.

This group of Vietnamese military personnel were taken on April 10, 1979, by the Chinese Navy at a point about 500 to 700 metres from the coasts of the Xisha Islands while they were carrying out reconnaissance and provocations in three boats equipped with bazookas, machine-guns, submachine-guns and other weapons. They said they belonged to the Fifth Military District Command of the Vietnamese Armed Forces. They admitted that they had "intruded into Chinese territorial waters" and "committed a crime against the Chinese people".

During their detainment, they were given lenient treatment and provided with sufficient summer and winter clothes and facilities for study and recreation. All their private belongings were returned to them. They said they were satisfied with the treatment given by China.

When the Chinese Government's decision to release them before the spring festival so that they could reunite with their families was announced, the Vietnamese detainees were wild with joy. A farewell party was held for them at which they were presented with gifts and given clothes and articles of everyday use.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN RED CROSS APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE

OW130813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of Democratic Kampuchea called upon Red Cross societies in all countries, the United Nations and the International League of Red Cross societies to continue to provide humanitarian assistance for the Kampuchean people, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The Red Cross Society of Democratic Kampuchea said in an appeal on February 1 that it would overcome all difficulties and do its utmost to deliver relief materials from the international community to the victimized Kampuchean people, the radio said.

VODK CONDEMNS SRV USE OF POISON GAS, CHEMICALS

OW061231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)--Hanoi's continued use of poison gas and chemicals in Kampuchea is denounced by Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a communique broadcast today.

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In the three days ending February 3, the communique points out, 10 persons died and 37 others were poisoned when the Vietnamese troops used artillery to shell gas bombs and aircraft to spread poison chemicals on many occasions in Patang Su, Ta Em River and Komrieng of Pailin District, Battambang Province, and mountainous areas south of Pailin. The communique adds that the Vietnamese invaders failed in their dry season offensives to exterminate the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and were bogged down in a predicament. Against this background, they have been time and again employing gas bombs and poison chemicals since February.

The communique sternly denounces Hanoi's savage crime and calls on the peace-loving and justice-upholding international organizations and governments to take effective measures for bringing about an end to this crime.

XINHUA CITES THAI SOURCES ON SRV TROOP DEPLOYMENTS

OW141514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 14 (XINHUA)--Some units of the Vietnamese invading troops have been moved to the northeastern areas of Kampuchea for fresh attacks on the resistance forces of the Kampuchean people, according to Thai military sources. The fresh troop reinforcement in Oddar Mean Chay Province was reported to have started since early this month and was believed to have been completed a few days ago. The Vietnamese military movement prompted the Thai military to be on the alert for another attack by the Vietnamese in the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

The NATION REVIEW reported today that well-informed border sources said yesterday that the Vietnamese had set up a new task force headquarters to command the six newly deployed divisions in their sweeping mopping-up campaigns against the resistance forces.

VIETNAMESE FLEE KAMPUCHEA TO THAILAND

OW110809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 11 (XINHUA)--33 Vietnamese who were assigned by the Vietnamese Government to work in Kampuchea fled yesterday into Ta Phraya, a town near the eastern border of Thailand, reported the NATION REVIEW today. They were handed over to officials of the International Red Cross who sent them to a refugee holding centre at Khao I Dang.

They told Thai authorities that more than 10,000 Vietnamese from Ho Chi Minh City had been assigned to work in Battambang and Phnom Penh since last December. The Vietnamese said they finally decided to flee to Thailand because "we could not tolerate the hard work in Kampuchea and we do not like the administration in Vietnam".

MORE INDOCHINESE REFUGEES LEAVE THAILAND FOR PRC

Departure of Ninth Group

OW261530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 26 (XINHUA)--One hundred and four more Indochinese refugees left Thailand for China by air this afternoon.

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This is the ninth batch of Indochinese refugees China is going to receive from Thailand, bringing the total number to 537 in the four days ending January 26. Among them are 234 children and teenagers and 18 aged.

China has altogether received 1,471 Indochinese refugees in the past two weeks. China will continue receiving those Indochinese refugees who apply of their own will for resettlement in China in coming February.

Departure of 14th Group

OW101318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 10 (XINHUA)--160 Indochinese refugees left here for China by plane this afternoon. This is the 14th batch of Indochinese refugees China has received from Thailand. Since January 15, China has received from Thailand a total of 2,552 Indochinese refugees who had applied for resettlement in China.

The working group of the Red Cross Society of China to receive Indochinese refugees left here for home this afternoon. After its arrival in Thailand, the Chinese working group had visited refugees camps in the northeastern, eastern and southern parts of Thailand.

MALAYSIAN ARMY LAUNCHES MASSIVE MILITARY EXERCISE

OW121258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--The Malaysian Army has launched a massive war exercise against a "bigger enemy" from the north, said an UPI report from Kuala Lumpur quoting an authoritative military source of Malaysia today.

The exercise, the biggest since the country's independence in 1957, started last Thursday and will end on February 24 with the storming of an airfield in the northeast. More than 20,000 troops from four brigades and 1,000 military vehicles have been mobilized for the exercise in the jungled and hilly terrain of Pahang and Trengganu states.

Deputy Chief of General Staff of Malaysia Zain Hashim said the troops coming from all over the country are now concentrated in Kuantan, the capital city of Pahang State, and will move north to destroy the "bigger enemy" supposedly marching down from the northeast along the coast. Zain did not identify the "enemy", the report said, but, Malaysian leaders have expressed concern since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea last year.

CORRECTION TO BEIJING IN THAI ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Beijing in Thai on Soviet Diplomats in Thailand," published in the 14 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page E 7:

The sourceline should read: BK131324 Beijing in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

XINHUA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN PROFESSOR IN ISLAMABAD

OW142146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Li Jiasheng and Qi Deliang: "I Will Fight for Afghanistan Until my Last Breath--An Interview With Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er)"]

[Text] Islamabad, 13 Feb--Professor (Mu-Man-mo-de A-fu-za-er Pa-ke-mei-er), political adviser to the Afghan Islamic Revolutionary Movement, told these XINHUA correspondents: Afghan people of various nationalities are waging a struggle against the Soviet aggressors. I have also joined the fighting ranks. I will fight for my motherland's freedom and liberation until my last breath.

Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er) received us at his temporary residence on 31 January. He told us: "Using aircraft, artillery, tanks and other modern weapons, the Soviet aggressor troops have forcibly occupied Afghan territory, wantonly slaughtered our innocent people, plundered our wealth, and committed unpardonable crimes. However, this has not brought the Afghan people to their knees. On the contrary, this has aroused the Afghan people's ever more bitter hatred for the Soviet aggressors."

Sporting whiskers and with clear and bright eyes, Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er) appeared to be in his late 40's. He received his higher education in the United States, edited a newspaper in Kabul and taught at universities. He spoke fluent English. His wife is also an intellectual. They owned a high-class house and an automobile in Kabul. The professor said emotionally: "Our country has fallen into the enemy's hands. I would rather live in this small, worn-out house than in my own comfortable dwelling in Kabul under Soviet occupation. The most important thing to do now is to carry out the struggle against the Soviet aggressors in order to drive them out of Afghanistan."

Before leaving Afghanistan, Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er) was imprisoned for opposing Soviet control of Afghanistan. When Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan on 27 December 1979 he and his family were forced to flee their motherland. He has since worked vigorously for the freedom and liberation of Afghanistan as political adviser to the Islamic Revolutionary Movement, an Afghan organization working against the Soviet Union. This organization and five other anti-Soviet organizations have united to form the Islamic League for the Liberation of Afghanistan. On 27 January, Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er) attended a press conference at which the six organizations formally proclaimed a united front. He is now in charge of liaison work for the Islamic League for the Liberation of Afghanistan. He proudly said: History shows that we Afghans have never knuckled under to any aggressor. The Afghan people have a tradition of heroic struggle. He said: "The hatred of the people of our whole country toward the Soviet aggressor troops is inexpressible. All our country's men and women, both old and young, are indomitable in struggling against the enemies to save their own country. Although they do not have sophisticated weapons, they will use out-of-date ones, even clubs and sticks, to attack the Soviet aggressor troops. I myself have also fought at the front. I have never shot a bird before, but I have to take up arms now because of the critical situation in my nation and country and the Soviet aggressors' brutal act."

Asked about the conditions and war situation inside Afghanistan, he said: "Now our people throughout Afghanistan are launching an armed struggle against the Soviet intruders. The enemy controls all the large and medium-sized cities and some towns, but they do not have any peace. The vast number of our patriots living in cities are also sparing no efforts to stage raids against the enemy. Our Muslim armed forces are very active in mountainous areas and villages, along highways and near cities. Particularly in (Nan-ga-ha-er), Badakhshan, Qandahar, (Pa-ke-di-ya) and other provinces there are more places controlled by Muslim armed forces. Our armed struggle is also more active in these places."

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Talking about the latest alliance among Afghan Muslim military organizations, he said: "The six Muslim military organizations are of one accord on the fundamental issue of opposing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. There are now 90,000 Soviet aggressor troops in Afghanistan. They understand that only by uniting can they deal the Soviet aggressors a more effective blow. Therefore, after friendly consultation they recently established the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan."

Talking about Afghanistan's future, Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er) heroically said: "The Afghan nation is a great nation. We have full confidence in our country's future. We are sure that the Soviet aggressors will be driven out by the Afghan people, who are industrious, brave and unwilling to become slaves. Because our cause is just, we will win support from all peace-loving countries and people in the world."

Concluding the interview, Professor (Pa-ke-mei-er) said: "Of course, we still have many difficulties in our struggle now, such as our shortage of weapons and ammunition. However, these difficulties will never shake our resolve for struggle."

PAKISTANI SPOKESMAN DENIES GROMYKO ALLEGATIONS

OW142002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--"There is no truth in the allegations that Pakistan is aiding or abetting rebel activity in Afghanistan," said a spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry today while rejecting charges by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, according to foreign news agency reports. During his visit to New Delhi, Gromyko described Pakistan as a "base" against Afghanistan.

The spokesman pointed out that the statement by Gromyko was made to find "a pretext and justification of the invasion" and "it is a false statement to justify (Moscow's) military intervention".

Commenting on the Soviet allegation, the Pakistan newspaper JANG in an editorial said today, "Pakistan knows the value of its independence very well and is capable of safeguarding it. No threat by Russia can brow-beat it. We would call upon the Russian foreign minister, instead of delivering threats to us, to advise his government to vacate its forces from Afghanistan."

Indian newspaper THE HINDUSTAN TIMES said in an editorial today: Gromyko's strident warning to Pakistan was unlikely to reassure either Islamabad or Washington, nor could it be entirely to the liking of New Delhi which wanted the tension in the region to subside. "The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the only step which can halt the current drift to disaster", the editorial added.

XINHUA CITES PAKISTANI OFFICIAL ON TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN

OW132154 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 13 (XINHUA)--Pakistan would welcome further talks with Afghanistan, but only after a total and complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today. The spokesman was referring to a report, broadcast by the B.B.C. saying that Pakistan had rejected the offer of talks by the Kabul authorities.

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The spokesman said the correct position was that Pakistan would welcome further talks with Afghanistan which could "only be held after a total and complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, as envisaged in the relevant resolution unanimously adopted at the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers recently held in Islamabad.

JAPANESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING PAKISTAN; OFFERS MORE AID

OW132210 Beijing XINHUA in English 2113 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 13 (XINHUA)--Japan has expressed its willingness to substantially raise the level of its economic aid to Pakistan, visiting Deputy Vice Foreign Minister of Japan Yasue Katori said here today. Addressing a press conference on the third day of his visit at a hotel here this evening, he said the Japanese Government had decided to increase economic assistance to Pakistan.

On February 12, Yasue Katori called on President Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi. He also held talks with Pakistan Foreign Secretary S. Shah Nawaz at the foreign office the same day. The talks covered a review of international and regional issues with particular reference to the situation created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its implications for regional security and world peace. Katori conveyed Japan's concern over the growing threat to the countries of the region, particularly Pakistan, and explained Japan's policy to develop relations with the countries in the region including increased economic assistance to the affected countries.

AFGHAN STUDENTS PROTESTS GROMYKO'S INDIA VISIT

OW141236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--About 40 Afghan students belonging to the Islamic Association of Patriotic Afghan students in India took out a procession in New Delhi yesterday in protest against the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, according to a report from that city. A memorandum issued by the association said that the visit of the Soviet foreign minister was a step in the overall strategy of the Soviet Union to dominate the Indian subcontinent and control the oil supplies from the Middle East. It appealed to the Indian people and the Union Government not to support the Soviet Union but to demand the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan. This would deter the Soviet Union from embarking on "such adventures" again, the memorandum added. The demonstrators carried a huge banner presenting a map of this region painted in red and saying that Pakistan and India would be the next victims of the Soviet Union's overall strategy. Later, the demonstrators assembled in the central park.

According to today's TIMES OF INDIA, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, member of Parliament, yesterday protested against "The misuse of Indian hospitality" by the Soviet foreign minister to attack and threaten Pakistan. In a statement, Swamy said that "not content with aggressing and occupying our close historical friend Afghanistan, the Soviet foreign minister has the arrogance to warn Pakistan that its position as an independent state will be undermined if it chooses to follow a path not suited to the USSR. This is the most brazen, unveiled imperialist posture any country has taken in world affairs."

JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

OW131340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with M.M. Rezaul Karim, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to China.

CHINESE-FRENCH CULTURAL CENTER TO BE ESTABLISHED IN PARIS

OW141538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Paris, February 13 (XINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet announced today that a French-Chinese center and some other cultural organizations will soon be established here to increase cultural exchanges. His announcement was made at a meeting of ministers chaired by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The foreign minister stressed the importance of cultural ties in international relations and the necessity of modernizing the procedure in cultural exchanges. He added that measures would be taken to lengthen short-wave broadcast to foreign countries, to assist the translation of scientific works and to establish modern French scientific information files.

SOVIET CONSUL IN FRANCE ACCUSED OF SPYING

OW141540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Paris, February 13 (XINHUA)--A consul of the Soviet consulate-general in Marseille, Genadiy Travkov, was caught red-handed by the French police while engaged in spying activities on February 9, Marseille police prefecture announced today. The police authorities interrogated him after he was found in possession of documents concerning French defense. Travkov left France on February 10 before the French Government had time to declare him persona non grata.

CHINESE DRAMA DIRECTORS LEAVE FOR FRG

OW101226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese drama-directors left here this afternoon for a three-week visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Head of the delegation is Huang Zolin, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association and head of the Shanghai people's art theatre. The deputy head is Jin Shan, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association and head of the Central Drama Institute. Members of the delegation are:

--Mo Yan. He is director of the Nanjing drama troupe;
--Han Bing. She is director of the central opera and ballet theatre;
--Chen Yong. She is director of the Chinese youth art theatre.

ZHANG WENJIN CONCLUDES VISIT TO PORTUGAL

OW140824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lisbon, February 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin left here for home this afternoon at the conclusion of his two-day visit to Portugal. During his visit, Zhang Wenjin met with Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Freitas do Amaral, and had cordial talks with them. He also had frank and friendly talks with Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Luis Azevedo Coutinho.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRESTED IN SPAIN ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

OW150744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Oleg Suranov, director of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in Spain, was arrested today on espionage charges and would be expelled immediately, according to Western news agency reports from Madrid. Oleg Suranov was found in possession of military secrets, and was caught "practically redhanded", a report said. The report said that Oleg Suranov would be the fifth Russian to be expelled as a spy since Spain re-established diplomatic relations with Moscow in February 1977.

XINHUA CITES MEDICAL BULLETIN ON TITO'S CONDITION

OW141706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 14 (XINHUA)--A medical bulletin issued at 12:42 P.M. local time today says that "President Tito's condition was once critical last night and improved somewhat after intensive treatment, but his general condition is still very grave. Corresponding medical measures are being taken."

YUGOSLAV TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BEIJING

OW150830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation led by Mika Spiljak wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Kang Yonghe and Huang Minwei, vice-presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

YUGOSLAV PREMIER DJURANOVIC VISITS GDR

Berlin Banquet

OW140806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Berlin, February 13 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic said here today, "The use of force in international relations is crude violation of the U.N. Charter constitutes a special danger." The premier was paying a friendly and official visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour here today, the premier stressed "opposition to expansionism, foreign occupation, domination and hegemony of any description." He said, "Non-aligned Yugoslavia has always regarded the preservation of peace and security, the free and independent development of the people and countries as the most lofty aim and obligation of the whole international community. However, what we see at the present is more frequent and dangerous armed conflicts, intensified pressure, the use of force and outside interference in many countries, non-aligned countries in particular."

Joint Communiqué

OW151247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Berlin, February 14 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia and Democratic Germany expressed "deep concern over the deteriorated international situation" today in a joint communiqué issued at the end of a two-day visit to Democratic Germany by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. In the communiqué, the two sides attached importance to bilateral economic cooperation in the 1981-1985 period, during which the volume of barter trade between the two countries will be greatly increased. The Yugoslav president [as received] left for home today.

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SYRIAN, LEBANESE LEADERS DISCUSS LEBANON'S NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

OW141846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Damascus, February 14 (XINHUA)--President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Premier Sali al-Huss of Lebanon agreed in their talks here yesterday that realization of national reconciliation in Lebanon would be helpful to the maintenance of the country's security. According to a SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY report, the talks were concentrated on the situation in Lebanon, especially on the realization of national reconciliation in the country, and bilateral relations.

President al-Asad stressed that Syria "treasures the security of Lebanon. The decision on withdrawal and re-deployment of Syrian troops in Lebanon was taken in consideration of the specific factors related to the circumstances in the region, but it also helped to promote the reconciliation of all sides in Lebanon."

It was reported that all parties concerned were disturbed by the announcement of the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon on February 3. After the talks between PLO Chairman 'Arafat and President al-Asad, Syria agreed to postpone the withdrawal.

Premier al-Huss arrived here yesterday morning on a brief visit. According to reports from Beirut, the premier told reporters upon his return last night, "Lebanon and Syria have agreed to take actions as soon as possible to realize national reconciliation in Lebanon." The two countries, he added, "agree to work out a general security plan for all regions of Lebanon."

EGYPTIAN PREMIER CENSURES ISRAELI POLICY IN MESSAGE TO VANCE

OW140814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, February 13 (XINHUA)--In an urgent message to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today, Egyptian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Khalil censured the Israeli Government's decision allowing Israelis to settle in Khalil in the occupied West Bank.

Mustafa Khalil said that the Israeli decision represents a remarkable escalation of the settlement policy applied by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories. It will increase tension in the area and threaten its security, he added. He said that this decision is incompatible with the Camp David accords in letter and spirit and has impacts on the chances of success of the current efforts for establishing full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip within the framework of a just solution for the Palestinian problem. He demanded a firm American stance in confrontation of this illegitimate Israeli decision.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON STRENGTHENING ARMY, TRAINING AFGHANS

OW140256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, February 13 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Production Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that it is time to see the dangers around the Middle East area and Egypt should keep a strong army.

In a press conference organised this evening by the foreign press association, the minister told the foreign correspondents that Egypt needs sophisticated weapons to face the dangers. Egypt is both able to defend her lands and willing to support the Arab countries if they need and ask for the support, he added.

Answering a question whether Egypt offers military training to Afghans, 'Ali said Egypt is training some of them to some extent and Egypt has prepared training camps to Afghans. On the normalisation between Egypt and Israel, the minister pointed out that it is going on at a normal tempo. Referring to the settlement policy of the Israeli authorities, 'Ali said that Egypt is against the settlement policy which is unfavourable to the negotiations and to the effort of getting the Palestinians to take part in the negotiations.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO OMAN

OW131211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Chinese trade delegation led by Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Muscat for home this morning after concluding a visit to Oman, according to a report from that city. 'Ali Da'ud, under-secretary of commerce and industry of Oman, and Yuan Lulin, Chinese ambassador to Oman, saw them off at the airport. Yesterday evening the Chinese ambassador gave a dinner for the visit of the delegation. Omani Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries 'Abd al-Hafiz Salim Rajab was present at the dinner.

XINHUA: PDRY, USSR RATIFY COOPERATION TREATY

OW131850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Aden, February 12 (XINHUA)--South Yemen and the Soviet Union exchanged the instrument of ratification for their treaty of friendship and cooperation at a ceremony here on February 10. The treaty was signed in Moscow last October 25 when President of the Supreme People's Council 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il visited the Soviet Union. Under the treaty, the two sides will cooperate in the political and military fields. Speaking at the ceremony, South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salim Muhammad said that the treaty "has laid a concrete foundation" for the relations between the two countries.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA MEETS CENTRAL AFRICAN ENVOY

OW150832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Central African Ambassador to China Michel Mahelengamo, who will soon leave his post for home.

BRIEFS

CAIRO INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR--Cairo, 5 Feb--China was 1 of 12 nations which added its volumes to a display of 5 million books at the Cairo International Book Fair. Other countries who participated were the host country of Egypt, Britain, France, Greece, India, Japan, DPRK, Malaysia, the United States and Yugoslavia. According to an official of the General Egyptian Book Organization which organized the fair, one million more books were on display at this year's fair than ever before. More than half this number were recently published. A special section of the fair was set aside for children's books. Of the items exhibited by China, a coloured photo album "China Scenes" and albums of traditional Chinese paintings arrested the most attention among the visitors. The book fair closed yesterday. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW]

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON RECENT EVENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

OW141934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Trend of Significance in Latin America"]

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--The last two weeks and more witnessed a flurry of diplomatic activities seldom seen in the Central American and Caribbean region. They are aimed at strengthening political unity against outside interference. The presidents of Mexico and Panama, the premiers of Jamaica and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and the chief minister of Montserrat paid official visits abroad. Meanwhile, foreign ministers of the Caribbean community held a three-day meeting from February 6 to 8, and the Andean Pact Organization sent delegations to visit five Central American states. Prior to this, the premiers of Suriname, the Dominican Republic and the Antigua visited Venezuela. Leaders of the junta of El Salvador also visited three neighbouring countries.

A number of turbulent events have occurred in the Central American and Caribbean region since early 1979 of which the coup in Grenada in March and the overthrow of Somoza's dictatorial rule by the Nicaraguan people in July are the most prominent. Following these incidents, armed rebellions or violence cropped up in some countries in the region and political situations became unstable in others due to economic difficulties and popular demand for reform.

The Soviet Union and Cuba tried by every possible way to lay a hand on the development of these events while the United States also made strenuous efforts to try to exercise its influence on these events. All this has caused anxiety and vigilance among the Latin American countries. It is against this background that the series of diplomatic activities were witnessed in the Central American and Caribbean region.

A distinct feature of these diplomatic moves is that the countries concerned are strengthening their political unity in opposing outside interference. Venezuelan President Herrera emphasized the necessity to adopt a policy of rapprochement, solidarity, warm heartedness and friendship towards the Caribbean states. He once advised a visiting premier to try "to get rid of other countries' undue guardianship, pressure and influence regardless of the sizes of these countries." Mexican President Lopez Portillo also held that Latin American countries must unite to oppose hegemony in economic and political affairs.

In the Mexico-Nicaragua joint statement and the Panama-Colombia joint statement, the four countries stressed their stand for the principle of state sovereignty and non-intervention. Foreign ministers of the Caribbean community pledged to make efforts to realize the unity in regional and international relations. Agreements have been reached through visits and talks among the leaders of Latin American countries to promote co-operation in the economic, cultural and scientific fields. Mexico has decided to provide Nicaragua with petroleum at favourable prices to help Nicaragua rehabilitate its national economy. Venezuela has provided countries in the region with financial assistance totalling 350 million U.S. dollars and has recently enhanced economic cooperation with a number of these countries. Panama and Costa Rica have signed an agreement on delimiting territorial sea and on maritime cooperation.

Over the past ten years, Latin American countries have shown their power in the world arena. With the growing economic strength, many Latin American countries have been playing a more active role in defending state sovereignty and independent development and opposing foreign intervention in regional affairs.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON MEETINGS OF ORGANS UNDER CCPCC

OW141946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb--According to RENMIN RIBAO, the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee recently held a meeting of party representatives on the proposal made by the leading comrades of the central authorities. The principal topic of discussion at the meeting was to seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the present situation and tasks as well as to discuss ways for the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee to "strengthen party leadership and the party's regular activities, improve the party's fighting power, dedicate heart and soul to the four modernizations and contribute to them."

Comrade Song Renqiong presided over the opening ceremony and gave an important speech. Comrade Yao Yilin reported on the meeting's task. Comrade Feng Wenbin gave a summary report.

After study and discussion, all comrades attending the meeting unanimously concluded that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report was very important. It set forth our country's three major tasks in the 1980's and pointed out the basic requirements for fulfilling these tasks in view of the serious aftermath of a decade of big sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The report prominently emphasized "upholding the party's leadership and improving the party's leadership" and thereby grasped the crux of the question.

Some Comrades said: "During the period of the Democratic revolution, we had three major magic weapons. The most important was the building of the party. Today, we must create the basic conditions to realize the four modernizations. Again, the most important condition is the building of the party." Many comrades emphatically pointed out: In studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report, we must just not discuss and understand it in a general way. We must disseminate the study of the report to organs at every level. Organs directly under the CCP Central Committee are the leading party departments. It is vitally important to strengthen the work of the party, improve the fighting power of the party organizations and make full use of the exemplary vanguard role of party members in organs directly under the CCP Central Committee.

The meeting was conducted democratically. All comrades spoke freely, conducted criticism and self-criticism, initially analyzed the questions existing in the party in organs directly under the CCP Central Committee and put forward measures to improve the work of the party in these organs.

All comrades believe that to improve the party's fighting power, we must first launch and strengthen the party's activities. In educating and supervising party members, the party organizations must organize them to fully participate in the activities of party organizations because that is the way used most often. Each party member, no matter how high or low his position, must participate in the activities of the party organizations, observe a party member's duties and discipline and consciously accept the supervision of the masses inside and outside the party. To exercise party leadership, the leading organ of the party must first lay down and implement the correct line, principle and policy as well as all major measures in accordance with the objective laws and actual conditions of socialist modernization.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party's ideological and political line has been established and proved entirely correct. Therefore, the principal task of party organizations in all organs directly under the CCP Central Committee is to educate all their party members. We must implement the party's line "unflinchingly and consistently" and regard it as an important content of the activities of the party organizations.

All party members in organs directly under the CCP Central Committee, particularly those assigned to administrative leading posts, must take the lead in studying and implementing the party's line, principle and policy. Party organizations must educate those who do not actively study and implement the party's line, principle and policy, seriously criticize those who ignore them and report those who refuse to mend their ways to party committees at higher levels so they can be sternly dealt with.

To guarantee the correct implementation of the party's line, principle and policy, party organizations of all organs must strive to build a contingent of cadres who adhere to the socialist road, who have professional knowledge and capabilities and who are both Red and expert. To exercise party leadership, it is also necessary to rely on all party members' awareness, sense of discipline and spirit of self-sacrifice. It is also necessary to rely on the mastery of their profession, on their backbone and on their exemplary vanguard role in all spheres.

Therefore, party organizers of organs must firmly grasp not only political study but also vocational study. It is imperative to grasp the reeducation of party members, cadres and all working personnel, particularly the education of middle-aged and young cadres. As a strategic task for the new period, it is necessary to conduct make-up education among new party members so they can understand what a communist is and how they can become one. Thus, it will help them foster a communist world outlook and outlook on life and it will completely resolve the question of their joining the party ideologically. It is necessary to use the study results as a primary basis for the cadres' evaluations and work assignments in the future.

It is imperative to conduct criticism and self-criticism of the activities of party organizations. It is necessary to launch an active ideological struggle against extreme individualism, anarchy, liberalism and factionalism existing among a few party members and against bureaucracy, privilege seeking and other unhealthy tendencies existing among a few party members who are leading cadres. It is necessary to consolidate party style and enforce party discipline.

The representatives also made very good suggestions on the proper handling of questions left over by the campaign to expose, criticize and investigate the followers of the "gang of four" and the implementation of democratic centralism. Other questions involve maintaining close ties with the masses, showing concern for the masses' living conditions and strengthening the work of youths and women in party organs.

At the meeting, all representatives said the line implemented by the party committees of the former organs directly under the CCP Central Committee was correct. All slander and lies fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" against them should be exposed, their cases thoroughly redressed and their reputations restored. To restore and strengthen the work of the party in the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee as soon as possible, the meeting first decided to establish provisional party committees of the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee. Then, the party congress of the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee would be held to elect their party committees after party committees of all departments, commissions and other organizations are established.

In his summary report given before the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Feng Wenbin emphatically pointed out: To realize the four modernizations within this century and to fulfill our historical tasks of advancing the revolutionary cause, forging ahead in the future and eliminating the old to make way for the new, we must rely on the efforts of the whole party and every party member. A few of our comrades are still not aware of this. They regard the strengthening and improvement of party leadership as only the leading cadres' business or as only the central authorities' business. This view is one-sided. The central authorities and party committees at all levels are mainly responsible for adhering to and improving party leadership, but it is also the whole party's task and every party member's responsibility to adhere to and improve party leadership.

If all party branches, groups and members perform their duties as well as they can, the fighting power of our party organizations will be strengthened and our party leadership will be strengthened and improved. He also hoped that the representatives will "take the initiative and start today" to make their own contributions to strengthening the work of the party in the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO UPHOLDS IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY LINE

OW150410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 14 February commentator's article: "Resolutely Implement the Party's Political Line"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb--For the 1980's and for a considerably long historic period in the future, our party's fundamental task will be precisely to unite with the people of all nationalities in the whole country and mobilize all positive factors to go all out with one heart and one mind, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a powerful and modern socialist country. We can also say this fundamental task is precisely the party's political line. Comrades in the whole party and people in the whole country must resolutely implement it and unwaveringly carry it through to the end.

This fundamental point of the political line was already put forward long ago by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. From the founding of the country until the first 5-year plan, we, in accordance with the resolution of the second plenary session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, always regarded production and construction as the center of all work and conducted all other party work on this basis. It was only because of our several wrong estimates of the class and inner party struggles that tightly grasped and never let go of the center--economic construction--that this question was turned completely upside down. This was primarily due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser and the repeated emergence of the so-called revisionist "theory of productive forces."

Now our party has finally clarified the rights and wrongs of this fundamental question and has clearly specified the building of a powerful and modern socialist country as the target of struggle and fundamental task. This was a major victory in eliminating chaos and restoring order. It indicated that our party's political line had returned to the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist instituted under the auspices of Comrade Mao Zedong would be inherited and developed.

The political line is the lifeline of the party. In the history of our party, the political line has always played a decisive role in developing the cause of the party. When the political line is correct, the party members and masses will support it and the cause of the party will thrive and develop. When the political line is incorrect, the party members and masses will not support it and the cause of the party will suffer a setback and failure.

Now we have the correct political line. This political line reflects the historic demands of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, embodies the behests of the revolutionary martyrs and concentrates on the aspirations of all party members and the people of the whole country. If this political line is resolutely implemented and carried through to the end, the superiority of socialism will be brought into full play. An important aspect of the fact that our society is superior to all societies in which the exploiting classes occupy the dominant position is that we have common interests.

The interests between this or that part of the people of the whole country and among the people, the party, the government and the army are consistent.

Of course, there are contradictions among the people, but the contradictions exist above the foundation of the fundamentally consistent interests of the people. Not only do they share the same gains and losses today and stand together through thick and thin, but in the future they will seek consistent interests. Thus, we can conclude that we have a common ideal and that the realization of this ideal is inevitable; therefore, we also share a common conviction and faith. The crystallized combination of common interests, common ideals and common faith is precisely our party's Marxist political line. This is also where the powerful strength of this political line lies. We absolutely should and can mobilize and organize the wisdom and strength of the people of the whole country to serve the implementation of the party's political line and make them into a tremendous material force to bring about a faster development of the four modernizations.

In the past 30 years, although we have scored great achievements in our cause for socialist construction, we have also met with twists and turns and traveled a tortuous road. This was due to the fact that we had failed to uphold a correct political line and this fact was inseparable from the fact that we had repeatedly turned back and divorced ourselves from the center--economic construction.

Economic construction demands a continuous course of systematic progression which cannot afford pounding and reverses. A major reverse requires several years for such a course to recover--even without mentioning the destructive sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." If there had not been repeated reverses, our economic situation today would be greatly different, although our economy has developed steadily without being stepped up with our high ideals and ambitions and our efforts to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster and more economical results.

With 30 years of positive and negative experiences and lessons, we must be determined from now on to concentrate our minds and dedicate our energy to continue our work in the direction pointed out by our party's political line. Unless a large-scale war of aggression against our country occurs, we should persist in such work without being disturbed by any interference. Even if such a war occurs, we should still continue and resume our work after we have finished with the battles. Every revolutionary cadre, Communist Party member, CYL member and every patriotic person should firmly establish such high ideals and ambition and never give up until we have built a powerful and modern socialist country. We should stick to this and never let go, obstinately uphold it to the end and never deviate from the party's political line or permit any more unscrupulous reverses.

The work focus of the whole party has shifted to socialist modernization since the party's third plenary session and the party's political line has won the firm support of the broad masses of cadres and the people. The situation has developed very well in the past year and more. To implement the party's political line more forcefully we should further criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This ultraleftist line, which held sway for a decade and spread a deep pernicious influence, should not be underestimated. Today some comrades who have not freed themselves from this pernicious influence still vacillate and are undecided on the party's political line. A handful of people still obstinately uphold the reactionary ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and resent the party's political line and the various principles and policies. They attack and denigrate them wantonly. The way in which they blame the party's political line is similar to the big stick used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the years, that is, the so-called "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces."

All their charges are nonsense. We have not advocated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" but have declared that there is no longer any need for large-scale and turbulent class struggle by the masses and for enlarging the scope of class struggle. This is a correct conclusion based on our assessment of the class situation in our country in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Class struggle has ceased to be the principal contradiction in our society at large; the principal problem which must be solved now is to rapidly raise the present very low level of productivity to a modern level. Long ago our fundamental task should have been switched from emancipating the productive forces to protecting and developing them under the new production relations. From now on class struggle should center around socialist modernization and serve it. The party Central Committee has adopted a very firm policy decision on this matter and we should not have any doubt or hesitation about supporting it. The masses of the people, who have been through enough upheavals and untold suffering, will not take the road of retrogression again.

On the other hand, we should be vigilant against interference from the right. For instance, that stuff posted on "Xidan Wall" last year reflected the rightist ideological trend in society. Some people maintained that socialism was not as good as capitalism and aspired to change the political orientation of our country. They wanted to pursue modernization without socialism, thinking that faster progress could be made. This kind of thinking is totally wrong. An unshakable truth derived from the experience accumulated by the Chinese people over the past 6 decades is that only socialism can save China and it was proved long ago that there is no other way. Some comrades still cannot distinguish between the sham socialism of universal poverty preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and Marxist scientific socialism. Their resentment against sham socialism preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" nevertheless shook their faith in scientific socialism. We should patiently help educate them. We should punish according to the laws those who deliberately oppose the socialist system, the leadership of the Communist Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat and create disturbance. This is absolutely necessary in order that we may insure that our party's political line is implemented. We have to rely on comrades of the whole party and the people throughout the country to put the party's political line into effect with concerted efforts.

Knowing our goal, we must now act with one heart and with all our might. There are indeed numerous difficulties and problems now confronting us; the disastrous aftermath and the wounds caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have left a scar which cannot be completely removed all at once. New contradictions and problems will inevitably arise in the complicated process of readjusting the economy. Such conditions require us to further unite together with one heart and one mind and mutually support one another in implementing the party's political line. It is quite normal that there are differences of opinion with regard to work among comrades and departments. In these circumstances, we should iron out the differences through repeated discussions; we should learn from others' strong points to offset our own weaknesses, work with coordinated efforts and one heart one mind in the face of difficulties and not obstruct our drive toward the four modernizations. To build China into a modern and powerful socialist country is in the fullest interest of the Chinese people. All comrades should consciously dedicate their thought and energy to implementing the party's political line.

The tasks of building a powerful socialist country cover many aspects; they are inter-dependent so we should not attach importance to one and lose sight of another. But our main goal is to realize the four modernizations and, at the same time, the core of our tasks is economic construction. All this should be clearly defined. Our work tasks in the past year were indeed varied, for many localities did not conclude the exposure-criticism-investigation mass movement during the first half of the year and the work to implement policies was tremendous. All this taxed the energy of the leading authorities immensely, thus affecting the rapid shift of the work focus. It is therefore necessary to carry out the work in all those areas successfully in order to create conditions for concentrating our energy to push forward the four modernizations.

Since all this work has not yet been accomplished, we should continue to do it well from start to finish. From now on efforts should be made to strengthen work in other fields, such as education, culture, politics and law. According to the historical experience of our party, as long as our ideas are well defined and as long as we are good at playing the piano [from "Quotations From Chairman Mao Zedong," page 207, this analogy implies a need for coordination and rhythm], we can firmly grasp the main tasks and do all our work centered around them. We should not use any more excuses about being too busy with other work and thus fail to concentrate the energy of the leadership more intensely on the drive for the four modernizations and economic construction.

The party's political line is a beacon that illuminates all other work. It sets forth the general work orientation for the whole party. We should conscientiously implement it in party committees at all levels, on every front and in all professions and trades engaged in practical work so that it will become the action guide among the broad masses of party members, cadres and the people. To achieve this goal, we must set criteria to gauge whether our work can quickly adapt to the four modernizations, whether we are closely rallying around the cause of the four modernizations, whether we are serving the four modernizations in real earnest and whether we are firmly subordinating ourselves to the four modernizations. By this criteria, many of our departments still have to greatly improve their work. No departments can do their work well by deviating from the party's political line; if each and every department does its work in its own way, it would be impossible to concentrate energy on the general goal and, in the end, this would make it impossible to implement the party's political line.

It is obvious to all that the party Central Committee is determined to lead us in fulfilling the party's political line. As long as we seriously draw the experience of twists and turns gained and lessons learned in the past 30 years, uphold the party's political line with higher consciousness and firmer determination, resolutely to away with the interference from the "left" and the right, and strive to implement the party's political line in work, we will certainly win victories in the great cause of achieving the four modernizations.

HUA GUOFENG HOSTS SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION ON MODERNIZATION

OW141712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon invited a number of scientists in Beijing to a discussion on how to speed up China's socialist modernization. Fang Yi also attended.

Extending spring festival greetings to the scientists, Chairman Hua said that it was a tradition of the Chinese people to begin a new year from the spring festival. He asked all present to discuss China's modernization programme on this occasion. "The modernization of agriculture, industry and national defence cannot be achieved without the modernization of science and technology," Chairman Hua said. "I'd like to hear your opinions about the level, degree and objective our modernization should reach by the end of this century. We must raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese Nation and pay attention to popularization. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in raising their scientific and educational level." He expressed the hope that the scientists would give lectures to comrades working in the central organs.

Speakers at the discussion said they were greatly encouraged by the enthusiasm of the entire nation who were building the country with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the party. They predicted that the rate of construction in the country during the next five or ten years would be faster than what was expected at present. It was entirely possible to achieve the four modernizations within 20 years, they said.

Chairman Hua said that it was important to exchange advanced science and technology with other countries in order to achieve modernization. "Nevertheless," he said, "we should still base ourselves on independence and self-reliance. If we ignore our existing foundation and depend entirely on buying advanced science and technology from abroad, we will not be able to achieve the four modernizations." Chairman Hua said that importance should be attached to both basic theory and applied science. "Both are very important. They complement each other and neither can be dispensed with. Viewed from the whole country, however, research in applied science should naturally take a larger proportion."

Chairman Hua Guofeng enquired about the fields of study of each scientist present and about the problems they had in their work. "The scientific and technological personnel are the treasure of our country," he said, "senior scientists should play a bigger role and pass on their knowledge to the younger generation. This is a matter of great importance." He expressed the hope that all present would work together with the rest of the nation and actively contribute to national reconstruction. During his cordial conversation with the scientists, Chairman Hua Guofeng also paid tribute to the memory of the late Li Siguang, who made outstanding contributions to China's geological work, and other late scientists.

Present at the discussion were Zhou Peiyuan, Yan Jici, Hua Luogeng, Qian Sanqiang, Huang Kun, Zhang Wenyou, Wu Zhonghua, Hou Xueyu, Li Lin, Chen Sanzhi, Zhang Wenyu, Wang Dezhaoh, Tao Hengxian, Xing Qiyi, Chen Deming, Zhang Guangdou, Wang Yarmou, Yu Yiji, Zhang Yong Chun, Bao Wenkui, Li Chang, Hu Keshi, Wu Heng, Tong Dalin and Wu Mingyu.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS ATTEND BEIJING TEA PARTY

Wang Zigang Urges Links With Taiwan

OW150315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1737 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb--At a spring festival party given jointly by the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Zigang reaffirmed that "we are willing to hold consultations at any time and in any place with the posts and telecommunications departments in Taiwan so as to open direct postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan as soon as possible. We are ready to provide all facilities toward this end."

The tea party was held at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 14 February and presided over by Tong Xiaoping, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee. Present were responsible persons of departments concerned Luo Changqing, Zhu Xuefan, Ping Jiesan, Fang Zhida, Peng Youjin, Zhu Chunhe, Cheng Anyu, Luo Shuzhen, Li Linchuan, Yan Xiaofeng and Hou Deyuan; and veterans, model workers and advanced individuals in postal and telecommunications departments, totaling 100.

In his speech Wang Zigang first extended warm regards and spring festival greetings to postal and telecommunications workers and compatriots in Taiwan. He said: Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of our great motherland. Since ancient times, Taiwan and the mainland have been linked by common mountains and rivers and are as close as flesh and bone. The people on both sides of the strait have always depended on each other and have been linked as one. For 3 decades Taiwan has been artificially separated from the mainland. It is very painful and regrettable that, longing to see each other across the strait, kinsmen cannot have reunions and communications and that there have been no cultural or scientific exchanges. Postal and telecommunications workers in Taiwan and the mainland share the glorious task of bringing about Taiwan's return to the motherland and accomplishing the great undertaking of reunifying the country.

In the past, postal and telecommunications workers on the mainland and Taiwan shared weal and woe with the whole nation over different historical periods, making great contributions to national independence and prosperity throughout protracted struggle. I believe that with the great trust from the motherland on their shoulders, postal and telecommunications workers in Taiwan will fulfill the people's wish in the 1980's. I also hope that the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese will help to bring about the reopening of postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan. Patriots belong to one family, and people with the same occupations should help each other. Let us work hand in hand in contributing to an early resumption of postal and telecommunications services for tens of thousands of families on both sides of the strait, who have been separated by the waters and have not heard from each other for 3 decades, and to the return of Taiwan and the great cause of reunifying the country.

At the party, some veterans who started working in postal and telecommunications departments before the founding of new China expressed their regards to their colleagues and old friends in Taiwan and their desire for an early resumption of postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan. Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, recited a poem that he composed at the party. "We are descendants of the same ancestor living under the sky; although separated by the waters, we are still as close as flesh and bone. If we can resume correspondence even in the distant future, it is all because of the postal workers."

Comments of Former Koumintang Officials

OWI 1634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 14 (XINHUA)--Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Zigang today again called for consultations with Taiwan on the resumption of postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan.

The party was presided over by Tong Xiaopeng, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It was attended by nearly 100 people, including veteran and outstanding workers from the postal and telecommunications services. At the party, some veterans who started working in postal and telecommunications departments before liberation expressed their regards to their colleagues and old friends in Taiwan and their desire for an early resumption of postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, who had worked for years in the Kuomintang postal services, recalled the struggle he and his former colleagues had waged against imperialism and feudalism and for democracy and patriotism in the old days. "In order to achieve an early resumption of postal and telecommunications services," he said, "I am willing to go to Taiwan in the capacity of a veteran postman to discuss and work out concrete measures together with my new acquaintances and old friends there."

Also speaking at the party were Hou Deyuan, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications and a former official in the Kuomintang Directorate General of Telecommunications; Zong Zhifa, senior engineer at the Beijing Posts and Telecommunications Institute and former telecommunications representative of the Kuomintang in Geneva; Li Xiong, representative of the Kuomintang in the 1949 negotiations for direct postal and telecommunications services between the liberated areas and Kuomintang-controlled areas; and Guo Xiuyun, national model worker and vice-president of the Tianjin Postal and Telecommunications Workers' Trade Union. They all pledged to contribute to the re-opening of direct postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan.

I. 15 Feb 80

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ATTENDANTS AT TEA PARTIES URGE TAIWAN RETURN TO MOTHERLAND

OW131734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Pledges to make fresh contributions in the 1980's to the modernization and reunification of the motherland were made by former industrialists, commercialists and political activists among Overseas Chinese at two more spring festival tea parties held here today.

One party was jointly sponsored by the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce comprising progressives from the national bourgeoisie and the section of industry and commerce of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. It was presided over by Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association. He called on those present at the gathering to study hard, follow the Communist Party and devote their efforts to the country and people in the coming year.

In another speech, Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said that they would bend their efforts to the cause of socialism and achieve fresh successes in China's modernization. Extending spring festival greetings to friends in Taiwan industrial and commercial circles, Hu Ziang urged his old friends there to place themselves in the service of the national interests and posterity by working for the reunification of the motherland. Those working in scientific and technical fields in Beijing also expressed their determination to contribute to the country's modernization programme in the 1980's.

The other party was hosted by the China Zhi Gong Dang (Party for Public Interests) comprising patriotic Overseas Chinese and the Overseas Chinese section of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. It was held at the C.P.P.C.C. Auditorium and attended by more than 200 members of the party and other returned Overseas Chinese and their families. Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang, said he wished to get together with the compatriots on Taiwan as early as possible. Leading members of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee attended the two parties.

KMT Tea Party

OW150756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and their families gathered at a party here yesterday evening in celebration of the traditional spring festival. They exchanged greetings and extended their cordial regards to their relatives and friends in Taiwan and other Taiwan compatriots. Ninety-five-year-old Zhu Yunshan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, spoke to those present. He said: "I hope I can live to see the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and to renew my friendship with my old friends in Taiwan."

Also addressing the gathering, Wang Kunlun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said he hoped that far-sighted compatriots in Taiwan would in the new year make further efforts to unite with people on the mainland to achieve reunification of the country. Scenes from two traditional Beijing operas were presented at the gathering.

I. 15 Feb 80

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KMT Gala Meeting

OW150545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb--The Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang held a gala meeting to celebrate the spring festival at the Jixiang Theater on the evening of 14 February.

Zhu Yunshan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang's Revolutionary Committee, attended the gala meeting. Speaking at the meeting, Wang Kunlun, vice chairman of the CPPCC's National Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee of Kuomintang's Revolutionary Committee, said: We gladly ring out the old year of 1979, in which we made marked achievements in readjusting the national economy, and we usher in the first year of the 1980's with complete confidence that we will make greater achievements. All our comrades of the Kuomintang's Revolutionary Committee must join with the people of the whole country to promote the four modernizations, the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland, with greater revolutionary and patriotic enthusiasm.

A performance of the traditional Beijing Opera was given by the Beijing Opera Troupe. Prior to the performance, participants of the meeting exchanged greetings and cordial conversation with each other and expressed their happiness in greeting the new spring and remembering their kinsmen and friends in Taiwan. Also present at the meeting were Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Zhongrong [0491 0112 1369], Qian Changzhao, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen [3927 4379 2773] and Wu Maosun [0702 5399 5549], all vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang's Revolutionary Committee.

LI XIANNIAN, ULANHU, OTHERS CELEBRATE TIBETAN NEW YEAR

OW141904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Ulanhu, Yu Qiuli and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and Minister in Charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Yang Jingren joined Tibetans from various circles here in celebrating the Tibetan New Year in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1900 GMT on 14 February adds the following names of those present: Tan Zhenlin, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.]

The Tibetan New Year, the happiest occasion for the Tibetan People, falls on February 17 this year. A score of young men and women from Tibet, in their holiday best, presented khata, pieces of silk symbolizing greetings, to the party and state leaders. People greeted each other saying "good luck to you". Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, a well-known Tibetan, was also present.

The hall was filled with a lively atmosphere. On a screen were the silver-inlaid words "good luck to you" in Tibetan. A qiema, a wooden box symbolizing rich harvest was placed in front of the hall. A performance was given by Tibetan students from the Central Institute for Nationalities. An 18-year-old girl, a student at the institute's arts department, favoured the holiday-makers with a song in Tibetan language "A Song of Rich Harvest for Chairman Hua". The get-together was attended by more than 400 people, including Tibetan students from colleges and universities and Tibetan cadres and workers in various organizations and enterprises in the capital.

SCIENTISTS PREDICT VARIOUS RATES OF FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH

OW132005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[By XINHUA reporter Yu Zhenpeng]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb--Several scientists in Beijing have recently for the first time used the modern cybernetic method to make a number of predictions and calculations on our country's population growth for the next 100 years. Their data show that if we vigorously encourage every married couple to have one child from now on and that if we are able to achieve this goal by 1985, our country's population growth would be close to zero by the end of this century and it would be possible to keep the population below 1.1 billion. This appears to be the most ideal way to solve our country's population problem. Their predictions and calculations also show that if we maintain the 1975 level, when every woman of child-bearing age gave birth to an average of three children, our country's population in 100 years, or by 2080, would be close to the world's total in 1979.

Working out mathematical formulas on our country's population growth and making short- and long-term predictions on the basis of data collected through fairly precise calculations of future population growth will be reference material of great value to the state in formulating population policy and economic plans. Those engaged in this research for our country are cybernetist Song Jian, social scientist Tian Xueyuan and engineers Li Guangyuan and Yu Jingyuan. There are few precedents in our country for natural and social scientists cooperating with one another in the study of social problems and this is only a beginning. Through such cooperation, the results of research in the natural sciences, particularly cybernetics and systems engineering, can be applied to demography to develop a study of this science from qualitative to quantitative research. This will undoubtedly promote development of demography in our country. During this research, they used information from foreign countries for reference and received vigorous support from some units.

This reporter saw numerous figures typed on paper by electronic computers--the first fairly detailed, reliable data and predictions that have been made of our country's population growth in the next 100 years. This dazzling data clearly shows the different results of population growth according to different plans.

1. If every woman of child-bearing age bears an average of three children beginning this year, the country's population would be 1,414 million by the year 2000 (in all these examples the figures on Taiwan's population are not available, for the time being), 2,923 million by 2050 and 4,260 million by 2080.
2. If every woman of child-bearing age bears an average of 2.3 children, China's population would also continuously increase for a long time and reach 1,282 million people by the year 2000 and 1,119 million by 2080.
3. If, beginning this year, every woman of child-bearing age bears an average of two children, the country's population would continue to increase for 72 years and reach 1,217 million people by the year 2000 and 1,539 million people by 2052, the peak year. Beginning in 2053, the total population would start to drop and fall to 1,472 million by 2080.
4. If, beginning this year, every woman of child-bearing age bears an average of 1.5 children and this rate is maintained, China's population would reach 1,125 million by the year 2000 and 1,172 million by 2027, the peak year. The population would start to drop in 2028 and plummet to 777 million people by 2080.

5. If the average birth rate begins to markedly drop this year and it is reduced to only one child per couple by 1985 and this continues, China's population would continue to increase for 25 years and reach 1,054 million people by 2004, the peak year. China's population would then begin to drop after 2005 and decline to 960 million people, the present population figure, by 2028; to 613 million people by 2060; and to 370 million people by 2080.

Song Jian and three other scientists have written a research report analyzing some major characteristics of the composition of China's population. In the report, they listed the following as restricting the general trend of slowing China's population growth:

1. The proportion of young people is high. Calculations based on a sample survey show that of the total population in 1978, about 38.6 percent were under 15 years old, while in developed countries the percentage is only 25 percent or so. The average life expectancy of our people has reached 68 years, but people under 29 years old constitute about 63.4 percent of the total population. This shows that though the natural growth rate of China's population has dropped by large margins over the past several years and has started to shift from rising population growth to stabilized growth, yet our population is still basically increasing.

2. Several population birth peaks have appeared over the past 30 years since the founding of new China. As a result, the birth rate for the years 1954 through 1957 and 1962 through 1971 is several million to 10 million more than that of other years. These people will get married and bear children in 1979 through 1982 and 1987 through 1996 respectively. As a result, we will very likely face new birth peaks during most of the last 20 years of this century. This is particularly true because our natural population growth rate in 1963 reached the peak of 33.5 per 1,000 which will have an important impact on the development of China's population.

3. Our population base is enormous. If our natural growth rate is 10 per 1,000, our population will increase by nearly 10 million people a year.

Several scientists have pointed out: In view of the fact that our being overpopulated has slowed our socialist construction, the first three of the above-mentioned five population development plans are obviously inadvisable. The fourth plan shows that 100 years from now China's population will be nearly 200 million less than the present population and seems advisable. However, if we carry out this plan, our population would still increase steadily for 47 years. Therefore, at present the plan is not desirable.

The present situation is: Our average birth rate in 1979 was still almost 2.3 for each woman, which on the whole is tantamount to the second plan. If we maintain this rate, our population problem will become increasingly serious. Therefore, at present a task of top priority is to reduce the population growth rate as soon as possible and start the transition to one child per couple. It will be very difficult to carry out this plan, but only by doing so can we achieve zero population growth by the end of this century and gain the initiative to control population growth.

Some comrades are worried because they believe that if a large-scale plan to have one child per married couple is carried out on a long-term basis, our population will be made up of more larger numbers of old people. Initial calculations by scientific workers show that this will not happen at least in this century and that this question will not be serious in the first 20 years of the 21st century.

In China, the number of old people over 65 years of age in 1978 constituted only 4.8 percent of the total population, and even in the year 2000 the percentage will grow to only 8.9 percent. The percentages of old people in the populations of the United States, West Germany, East Germany and other countries in 1975 were all above 10 percent, with East Germany's reaching as high as 16.62 percent.

As far as our country's labor force is concerned, there are 520 million workers this year. By carrying out the plan of each couple having one child, our labor force will increase to 760 million by the year 2000 and remain at 680 million by 2020. There will be no labor shortage. No one is advocating carrying out a population development plan that remains unchanged for a hundred years. In the distant future, we can make timely adjustments in our average birth rate according to scientific calculations well before the question of an aging population appears and stabilize the population at an ideal level. Therefore, we need not worry about our future population getting overly old or worry about China having a small population in the future.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES NEED TO CONTROL POPULATION GROWTH

OW120022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 80 p 1 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 11 February editorial: "It Is Imperative To Control Population Growth in a Planned Way"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb--To control the population growth of our country in a planned way so that the rate of our population growth corresponds to the development of our national economy is a matter of great importance which directly concerns the speed of our modernization and the Chinese nation's prosperity. Comrades of the whole party and people throughout the country must pay great attention to this important matter and make new contributions.

The party and government have attached great importance to family planning and have repeatedly issued calls. RENMIN RIBAO has also carried commentaries on this question. Why do we reiterate this question now? Because we are carrying out the splendid goal of the four modernizations and it is necessary for us to continue cutting our population growth rate.

In 1949 the population of our country was over 540 million people. In 1978 the population increased to more than 970 million people (including Taiwan province). Within 30 years the population increased by more than 420 million people and the natural growth rate was on average as high as 20 per 1,000. Rapid population growth affects the accumulation of construction funds and obstructs the rise of scientific and cultural levels. It also adversely affects improving the people's living conditions. If we fail to make great efforts to control our population growth during the 20 years left in this century, it will be very difficult to reach our goal of four modernizations. The composition of the present population of our country reveals that in the coming 20 years it will remain impossible to reduce our population growth rate to zero. We can only control the birth rate and gradually reduce the natural growth rate, so that by the year 2000 our natural population growth rate will be reduced to zero, that is, our population will no longer increase and is stabilized at about 1.2 billion people. This is a strategic task which we set in accordance with the actual conditions of our country and which we must fulfill.

To insure the fulfillment of this strategic task, the current pressing matter is to shift the focus of family planning to advocating one child for each couple. Our population base is large and the proportion of women with more than one pregnancy was high in past years. As a result, the birth rate has remained high for a long period of time. At present, young people under the age of 21 constitute 50 percent of our total population. Before the end of this century, an average of 20 million of them will get married and bear children each year. In coming years those born in 1963, 1964 and the late 1960's, which were peak birth years, will get married and bear children. The birth peak will appear again. Therefore, from now on we must spare no efforts to advocate one child for each couple. This is the best method for reducing the birth rate and mitigating the birth peak tendency and will guarantee zero population growth in the year 2000.

It is difficult, but possible, to further reduce the rate of natural population growth by encouraging one child for each married couple. Thanks to the concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the party committees at various levels have effectively strengthened their leadership over family planning. The rate of natural population growth in our country has been lowered at a fairly rapid pace from 23.4 per 1,000 in 1971 to some 12 per 1,000 now. A continued decline in the population growth rate has been registered in such provinces and municipalities as Sichuan, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Beijing, Zhejiang and Hebei. With the foundation built by us through many years of work, the masses have also raised their consciousness of practicing family planning. According to preliminary statistics from the departments concerned, approximately 5 million married couples of child-bearing age throughout the country have voluntarily applied for and received certificates for having one child only, representing some 29 percent of the married couples of child-bearing age who already have one child. Recently, the family planning leading group of the State Council, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee and the family planning leading group of Beijing Municipality called a joint symposium to discuss the new nature of marriage, family and family planning. The speeches delivered at the symposium by the advanced representatives of family planning eloquently show that the broad masses of the people have indeed fully understood the close relationship between childbirth, the realization of the four modernizations and happy life for many generations to come. As long as we truthfully explain the situation to the masses and help them to understand the importance of family planning, more people will happily accept the principle of single child families.

In order to reduce further the birthrate on the basis of our current foundation, the volume of work will definitely be greater than in the past and there will also be more hardships. Therefore, it is necessary for the party committees and people's governments at various levels to strengthen their leadership and to include work regarding family planning and population growth control as a major agenda item. Each and every mass organization should also grasp this task strenuously. The administrative departments of propaganda, education and health are responsible for using various methods to vigorously publicize the relations between family planning and the realization of the four modernizations, to publicize our country's goal and measures to control population growth, to continuously eliminate the decadent concept that more sons will bring greater fortune and that men are more important than women, and to publicize the benefits of having only one child. We hope that by proceeding from the overall needs of achieving the four modernizations, each married couple of child-bearing age would consider having only one child as a great honor. Eight hundred million of our people live in the rural areas. Stress in family planning must be placed on the rural areas. Efforts should be made to continuously publicize and implement the family planning regulations and measures laid down by each province, municipality and autonomous region. [paragraph continues]

In dealing with the obstacles arising from force of habit, we should not adopt simple administrative means and coercive measures. We should provide positive guidance by means of combining thorough ideological work with typical cases. Meanwhile, further efforts should be made to popularize the scientific knowledge on birth control, promote all kinds of birth control methods, research as well as produce contraceptives which are highly effective, safe, simple and economic, and insure the supply of contraceptives. Furthermore, it is also necessary to train and evaluate personnel who conduct birth control operations in order to further improve their quality. In order to encourage more people to have only one child, attention should be paid to improving maternity and child care services and to do an even better job in providing proper care for women during the period of pregnancy and delivery. In order to look after infants in both body and mind, it is necessary to do a good job in running child care centers so that every child is in good health and the parents with one child have nothing to worry about. With regard to childless old people, social security should be further improved so as to provide them with "proper care during old age."

In promoting family planning among the minority nationalities, a different approach should be taken to facilitate their development. Different areas and national minority areas should be handled differently and under no circumstances should we seek "uniformity in everything."

The measures of family planning and birth control should be implemented for everybody and the work should also be grasped thoroughly and firmly at an early date. We believe that with the joint efforts of all our party comrades and people throughout the country, the rate of natural population growth in 1980 can be controlled be brought below 10 per 1,000. Proceeding from this foundation, we will have great assurances of lowering the rate to 8 per 1,000 by 1981 and 5 per 1,000 by 1985, and to gradually reduce the rate to zero through continued efforts after that.

RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL LAW

Use of 'Analogies'

HK130844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Legal notes by Yin Jiabao: "Talking About Analogies"]

[Text] Article 79 of our criminal law stipulates: Those who commit offenses not explicitly defined in the criminal law may be convicted and sentenced according to the most pertinent article in the criminal law. This is what we call analogies.

Why should there be analogies in our criminal law? First, crimes are complicated and assume various forms. It is impossible for the present criminal law, the first in our country, to cover all forms of crime. Second, our criminal law was enacted based on our successful experiences in fighting crime. Crimes marked by forms and peculiarities different from previous ones may occur as the four modernization programs develop. To deal with these crimes which have occurred or may occur in the future, it is necessary for our criminal law to be able to use analogies. This stipulation may help us avoid constantly changing the criminal law while helping to maintain its stability during a certain period of time.

Analogies should not be separated from the stipulations concerned in the criminal law or used randomly. In other words, they should abide by the following conditions:

1. Analogies can only be applied to punishable acts which harm society;
2. Analogies can only be applied to criminal acts which are not explicitly defined by our criminal law;
3. While applying analogies we should compare the cases concerned to the most pertinent article in the criminal law; otherwise, analogies should not be used; and
4. Any case lending itself to analogies should be presented to the higher people's court for approval. All this shows that analogies should be strictly applied in accordance with our criminal law. They should help attack criminal acts which are not explicitly defined in the criminal law and, if not abused, should avoid randomly placing guilt on people.

Voluntary 'Abortion' of Crimes

HK110906 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Legal notes by Chen Dehong: "Stopping Crimes From Being Committed Should Be Encouraged"]

[Text] Article 21 of our criminal law stipulates: An incomplete crime involves the offender's voluntary act of aborting a crime or his voluntary and effective act of preventing the conclusion of a crime. Punishment may be waived or mitigated for such an offender.

The so-called voluntary act of aborting a crime means that in the process of committing the crime, the offender abandons the idea for whatever reason. In other words, while he is able to continue his wrongdoing, he voluntarily stops it. If an offender suspends his criminal act because objective conditions force him to do so, yet he is still waiting for a chance to commit his offense again, that is not a voluntary act of aborting a crime. The so-called voluntary and effective act of preventing the conclusion of a crime means that after committing the crime, due to various reasons, the offender voluntarily takes effective measures to prevent the harmful conclusion of the crime. For instance, after poisoning someone, the offender regrets his offense for fear of being sentenced to imprisonment; thus, he sends the victim immediately to a hospital for emergency treatment. As a result, the victim is saved from death because of the timely treatment. This is what we call a voluntary and effective act of preventing the conclusion of a crime.

Aborting a crime means the offender's criminal act has not brought actual losses to the state or the people, or it has only caused lighter losses. Therefore, it is right to treat the offender leniently. In addition, the purpose of punishing offenders in our country is to reform them, with the exception of those who should be executed at once, so they will not commit additional crimes. An offender aborts his crime because he realizes his wrongdoing and is willing to repent. This attitude should be encouraged. Lenient treatment for those who abort their crimes will help some offenders stop their wrongdoing before it is too late and avoid or lighten the losses which will be brought to the state and the people.

Meaning of Self-Defense

HK140744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Legal notes by Yin Jiabao: "What is rightful defense?"]

[Text] According to Article 17 of the criminal law, the so-called rightful defense is an act taken to protect the public interest or people's physical and other interests from being infringed upon by illegal actions. [paragraph continues]

For example, while one person is physically assaulting another with a knife, a third person acts heroically to fight him off and kills him as a result. As a second example, to avoid being raped, a woman named Zhang seriously wounds a criminal. These acts should be regarded as rightful defense. Although these people killed or injured the attackers, they should not be held legally responsible for their actions.

According to stipulations contained in the criminal law, rightful defense should comply with the following conditions:

First, rightful defense is an act dealing with illegal actions against another person. If an action is taken to deal with a legal action, it should not be regarded as a rightful defense. For instance, a criminal who is arrested according to law should not resist arrest with the excuse that his personal freedom is being infringed upon.

Second, rightful defense can only be taken against illegal acts in progress. For example, rightful defense can be taken to deal with thieves who are prying open a lock or robbers who are waylaying a person and so forth.

Third, rightful defense can be taken to deal with the offender, but not with a third party who is not committing a crime. Only by harming the offender can the aim of rightful defense be attained.

Fourth, the defense should not exceed the limits of necessity. The so-called limits mean that the act of defense should more or less correspond to that of the offense. For example, if a severe blow is enough for defense, the offender should not be killed. Otherwise, one will exceed the limits of necessity. According to our criminal law, when a person exceeds the limits of necessity in taking rightful defense and causes unnecessary harm, he should be held legally responsible for his act. However, the penalty may be mitigated or waived depending on the situation.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON RURAL CADRES

OW070504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW

[RENMIN RIBAO 6 February commentator's article: "Cherish the Enthusiasm of Basic-Level Cadres in the Countryside"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb--In the 3 years since the fall of the "gang of four," we, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, have done a great deal of work and have brought about a thriving, vigorous situation of stability and unity. Facing reality, large numbers of basic-level cadres in the countryside have made painstaking efforts to resolve various contradictions and to surmount various difficulties in order to implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies. The implementation of various rural policies and the rapid improvement of the situation in the countryside are inseparable from the efforts by the broad masses of basic-level cadres.

The mental attitude taken by the broad masses of basic level cadres in the countryside toward the historic task of realizing the four modernizations is very good. The peasant masses have been elated and the confidence of basic-level cadres has been greatly increased by the publication of the party Central Committee's decisions on the acceleration of agricultural development. They said: "The party Central Committee has issued the documents and the masses have placed their demands. What else can we cadres say? We can only make determined efforts to perform our work."

Basic-level cadres now are not only more confident than before but have more ways to do their work. Take mountain areas for instance. The "gang of four" designated one "forbidden zone" after another there in the past.

As a result, people there could only worry about their "poor mountain areas." However, this is not the case now. Mountain areas have great potential to be tapped. "There are treasures everywhere here, provided people use their heads to discover them." Large numbers of basic level cadres in the countryside are thinking about vigorously developing production by their communes and brigades, enabling people to become better off as soon as possible. They are complaining that some leading cadres have yet to attach enough importance to their enthusiasm and are not bold enough to let them perform their work. They are also complaining that they have too little decisionmaking power.

What makes basic-level cadres in the countryside generally feel vexed now is that their educational and managerial levels are far from meeting the requirements of the four modernizations. The educational level of most of these cadres is low, and they have a lot of work to do. The conditions under which they study are not very favorable and they can hardly find time to study. However, if one does not attain a certain level in understanding science, technology and management, one can hardly exercise correct leadership in the drive to bring about agricultural modernization. This is the question history gives us to study. We cannot in a short time train the large numbers of experts needed to change the composition of our cadres. Hence, we can only use the old method of holding short-term training classes for cadres and letting them study while working at their posts. The broad masses of basic level cadres have very high enthusiasm for study because they urgently need to understand their work better. Party schools in many localities are now running short-term training classes for cadres. In addition, various specialized schools have been opened for basic level cadres to study politics, culture, science, technology and management.

In the period of the democratic revolution, we trained a large number of outstanding commanders at various levels by using the method of learning warfare through fighting a war. In the present drive to bring about modernization, we surely can train large numbers of outstanding persons of ability, including large numbers of outstanding basic-level cadres.

Maintaining direct contact with the masses, basic-level cadres in the countryside must handle numerous contradictions. It is inevitable for them to make mistakes in doing this. We must analyze this problem concretely. Basic-level cadres have made mistakes in work. However, the root cause of these mistakes often lies with leadership at a higher level. In dealing with mistakes made due to onesidedness in handling the relationship between production and livelihood, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in 1958: We should not always blame others for mistakes which are closely connected with the exceptionally heavy tasks we have set. When exceptionally heavy tasks have been set for county and township cadres, they have no choice but to force themselves to carry them out. If they do a little less than required, they will be called "right deviationists." This has led people to taking onesided views. Thus, they have concentrated on production at the expense of livelihood.

It still warms our hearts when we restudy this teaching today. What some of our leading organs are lacking when blaming those at lower levels for something wrong is precisely this self-critical spirit of seeking truth from facts.

There are indeed problems with using simple work methods and with the low educational level existing among the basic-level cadres in the countryside. As a result, many mistakes that should and could have been avoided have been made. This problem should not be handled by criticizing basic-level cadres or dealing with them otherwise after they have made mistakes.

The main thing we should do is to educate and give regular, timely and patient help to basic level cadres. In criticizing them, we should do as Comrade Mao Zedong advocated: "The shortcomings of the cadres and the masses as well as our own are to be criticized on the premise that their enthusiasm is protected. In this way they will have plenty of push." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol V, p 315)

Marxists firmly believe in this principle: The most fundamental factors are the popular feelings that exist among the masses. In this sense, the future and destiny of the whole country hinges on the work we do at the basic level. When we recognize the importance of basic-level work this way, we can fully understand the great significance of protecting and developing the enthusiasm of basic-level cadres. Leaders at higher levels should show concern for basic level cadres and learn from them. It is always necessary to listen to their voices, respect their opinions and accept their criticisms. This is because they are in closer contact with reality and understand the masses better.

Comrade Mao Zedong always taught us: If one views problems only from above, one cannot avoid onesidedness. One can view problems from all sides and solve them correctly only by accepting criticism and suggestions from below. A leading cadre, no matter how high his rank and position, will lack knowledge and his thought will become rigid if he should fail to pay attention to forging close ties with the people and to keeping contact with basic-level cadres who have forged close ties with the masses and with activists among the people.

Leading cadres should often go among the masses and basic-level cadres to conduct investigations and studies, to publicize and explain the party's line, principles and policies, to understand basic-level cadres' demands and difficulties and to learn from and help basic-level cadres at the same time. This is an old party tradition which has been restored in recent years. We should greatly develop this tradition from now on.

Basic-level cadres are an important link of the party in forging close ties with the masses and in uniting them. If something goes wrong with this link, it will harm or undermine the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses. The majority of our basic-level cadres are good or comparatively good. They live up to the trust of the party and are supported by the masses.

It should be pointed out, however, that some basic-level cadres in the countryside do have shortcomings that must not be ignored. Their main shortcomings are: Their work style is simple and rude, and they make no distinction between official and personal business and even harm public interest to benefit themselves. This originates from the old consciousness of peasants and their selfishness. If cadres should fail to be unselfish and seek special economic privileges, the masses will naturally refuse to obey them. If they should let this contradiction develop and continue to suppress people with their power and influence, they will inevitably embark on the road of violating the law and discipline.

While educating the peasants, we should recognize and solve these problems existing among some basic-level cadres. The serious problem is the education of the peasantry. Basic-level cadres in the countryside were yesterday's ordinary peasants. Although historical conditions have changed radically, this serious task still lies conspicuously before us. This problem is to be solved through a long period of patient education. It is essential to raise the socialist consciousness of basic level cadres continuously.

At the same time, a contingent of cadres cannot be built up without supervision by the masses. A necessary democratic system must be established to insure that basic-level cadres are under constant supervision by the masses. The masses have keen eyes. When cadres are selfless and lead people in making continuous efforts to increase production, the masses will evaluate their merits and contributions impartially.

To insure that the necessary conditions for their work and livelihood exist, basic-level cadres should be given reasonable pay for their work as well as reasonable material benefits. When this is clearly explained to the masses, they will approve of it. To do so is not only an expression of concern for the well-being of basic-level cadres but also a vivid education for them.

The party Central Committee's decisions on the acceleration of agricultural development point out in no uncertain terms: "Protecting and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of basic-level cadres in the countryside is an extremely important link in the acceleration of agricultural development. The overwhelming majority of the basic-level cadres in the countryside are good or comparatively good. Braving wind and rain, fighting against heaven and earth and unfazed by criticism, they work hard together with the peasant masses year in and year out. Thus, they contribute tremendously to our country's agriculture." This is a high appraisal of basic-level cadres in the countryside by the party Central Committee. Facts prove that this appraisal is entirely correct. The broad masses of basic-level cadres who have worked hard at the frontline of agricultural production are worthy of this appraisal. They will also live up to the expectations of the party and the people in the future.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES COMPLAINT ABOUT INTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

HK111430 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Today's talking point: "The Agony of Unit Secretaries"]

[Text] We learned from a secretary to a responsible comrade of a certain unit of the party Central Committee that the various units currently produced too many internal publications. As a secretary, he is responsible for skimming over these internal publications which are received everyday. First, he has to scan the most important material and send them to responsible comrades. Second, even if it is unnecessary at the moment for this material to be sent to the responsible comrades, the secretary must have a clear idea of what they are so that they can be easily located if needed in the future. He said that even if he did nothing other than skimming these internal publications, 8 hours would not be enough, let alone the fact that he has other responsibilities besides skimming these internal publications. This was the reason for his complaint.

Such a state of affairs raises a question. Needless to say, it is necessary to produce internal **publications**. The problem lies in whether it is necessary to publish so many of them. Is it necessary to publish an internal publication whenever a unit is established? Is it necessary for some units to publish not just one or two types but three to five types of internal publications? Is it necessary for some internal publications to reprint each others' articles?

I **really** want to suggest settling the following three points: Must we use so many people to compile so many internal publications? Must we use so much paper to print so many internal publications? Must we spend so much time skimming over these internal publications?

SECOND SESSION OF ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONTINUES

OW151016 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress continued its full-scale meeting on the morning of 12 February. Attending were Gu Zhuoxin, chairman, and Li Shinong, Huo Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzhong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming and Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairmen, of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Present as observers were Hou Yong, vice governor of the provincial people's government, Chen Yuanliang, president of the provincial higher people's court, (Liu Zhengtian), director of the provincial construction commission, as well as leading comrades of the provincial civil affairs bureau, provincial public security bureau, provincial environmental protection bureau and provincial election affairs office.

Assigned by the provincial people's government, Vice Governor Hou Yong reported the investigative findings on our province's environmental protection. (Xu Xiaodong), director of the provincial public security bureau, reported on efforts by our province to improve social order in both urban and rural areas. He said: Led by the provincial party committee and party committees at all levels and supported by the departments concerned, since last November the province's public security organs have seriously implemented the guidelines of the national urban public security conference, adopted a series of effective measures and scored great successes. However, we still face many security problems. The gang of four's remnants still exist organizationally and ideologically, and so do factionalist elements. New smash-and-grabbers are continuously emerging. Cases involving hooligans, thieves and gangsters are still reported here and there. There are still certain hidden counterrevolutionaries, criminals and troublemakers who are bent of forming gangs in their localities and are trying to establish links with other places so that they can create turmoil whenever there are signs of disturbance. Comrade (Xu Xiaodong) said in his report: To further improve urban and rural social order, our province has adopted or is adopting the following measures:

1. Further studying the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and conscientiously studying and grasping the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks in order to enhance the consciousness of safeguarding the four modernizations and the political situation of stability and unity.
2. Continuously conducting propaganda and education on the legal system in a widespread and thorough manner in order to enhance the people's consciousness and enthusiasm for observing discipline, abiding by the laws and opposing criminal acts in order to resist all unscrupulous acts that might endanger social order.
3. Making added efforts to investigate and solve criminal cases in order to crush criminal activities in a timely and vigorous manner.
4. Stepping up security protection work.
5. Continuously and effectively educating and transforming law-violating and juvenile delinquents in order to turn passive factors into active ones.
6. Continuously doing a good job of fire prevention, maintaining traffic safety and redoubling efforts to combat all incidents that may endanger public security or lead to disasters.

7. Continuing to consolidate the ranks of public security workers and strengthening grassroots work.

After listening to the reports mentioned above, the members attending the meeting conducted warm discussions.

ANHUI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER

OW140612 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government held a telephone conference on the evening of 12 February, calling on political and judicial departments in all localities to further consolidate security and order in urban and rural areas and to practically safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county party committees and public security organizations, procuratorates and courts. Also attending were responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned. Cheng Guanghua, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor, spoke at the conference.

The conference pointed out: Since the convocation of the provincial conference on urban security and the provincial telephone conference on rural security, political and judicial departments in all localities, under the unified leadership of their party committees, have cooperated closely with the units concerned in vigorously consolidating social order. This has improved the security and order in urban and rural areas, but some problems still exist, primarily leniency and ineffective attempts to control criminal elements. To further consolidate the security and order in urban and rural areas and to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, political and judicial departments in all localities should organize the broad masses of security cadres and policemen to conscientiously study both Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important report on the situation and tasks ahead and the guidelines of Comrade Wan Li's speech at the provincial meeting of cadres party members in order to unify their ideology and understanding in the light of reality.

The conference called on all localities to further consolidate political and judicial contingents, especially the leading groups. The conference called on political and judicial departments in all localities to conscientiously follow the party's leadership and political judicial departments at all levels in order to correctly use legal weapons to attack the enemies, punish the criminals and protect the people under the unified leadership of the party. The conference pointed out: At present it is necessary to take strong measures to roundly attack the undermining activities of criminal elements engaged in homicide, robbery, rape, arson and other crimes. Those who deserve sentences should be promptly sentenced. No leniency should be shown to them. It is mandatory to carry out a resolute struggle against those who engage in creating turbulence, making "earthquakes" [di zhen 0966 7201], spreading rumors and slander, conducting frame-ups and making false charges or infringing on the democratic rights of other persons. Those who violate the criminal code should be punished according to law.

As for those persons who are involved in anarchism, ultraindividualism and related events, it is necessary to carry out propaganda and education work on them and handle them properly in cooperation with the departments concerned.

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Those who are leading elements in instigating trouble-making activities should be sternly handled. Those whose cases are serious and in violation of the criminal code should be punished according to law. It is also necessary to succeed in integrating attack with reform and superficial treatment with fundamental treatment in order to implement the measure of consolidated treatment as soon as possible.

The conference emphatically pointed out: In the period before and after the spring festival, all localities should vigorously grasp the propaganda and education in the legal system, conscientiously implement the notice issued by the provincial people's government on 16 January, resolutely stop the evil practices of gambling, feudal superstitions and unscrupulous cutting and felling of trees and strictly prohibit smashing and grabbing activities. It is necessary to do a good job in insuring security and order in offices, plants, mines, enterprises, schools and other units. It is necessary to do a good job in preventing fire and robbery, to strengthen control of highly combustible and explosive articles, and to safeguard transport and security during the spring festival period.

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT ASSISTS PEOPLE, MAINTAINS ORDER

OW140527 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Taking Comrade Lei Feng as an example, the masses of commanders and fighters of the Anhui Provincial Military District have launched a campaign to do good deeds for the people on the eve of the 1980 spring festival. Led by the responsible comrades, the commanders and fighters from many PLA units have gone to factories and rural areas to help the masses. (Gao Chao), commander of the Anqing Military Subdistrict, and other leading comrades have led office cadres and fighters to assist commune members in building levees. They have by now contributed some 300 workdays to the suburban communes. In Tongling Municipality, (Li Chengxiang), head of the people's armed forces department, and Political Commissar (Gong Qiqui) led some 40 cadres and fighters to participate in productive labor in a mining area, sorting out 50 dun of copper and other ores from some 100 meters of tunnel.

To enable the masses of people to enjoy a peaceful and happy spring festival, all units under the provincial military district have dispatched detachments and personnel for patrol and guard duty to safeguard social order. They have been working at railway stations and ports to help the old and young and to maintain order. The Hefei Garrison Command has assigned 10 armymen and 8 vehicles to patrol the city every night. The military sub-districts of Anqing, Fuyang, Chuxian, Xuzhou and (Shouxian) and a certain regiment stationed in Bengbu Municipality have assigned 6 to 12 armymen daily to work at the railway stations and ports to maintain good sanitary conditions, to help the old and young and to maintain social order. Their service has been warmly acclaimed by the railway station cadres, workers and passengers.

LIAO ZHIGAO ADDRESSES FUJIAN ENLARGED CYL SESSION

HK131446 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Sixth Fujian Provincial CYL Committee recently held its third enlarged meeting to sum up Fujian's CYL work in 1979, to study and determine the tasks for 1980 and to mobilize the CYL members and other youth throughout the province to unwaveringly implement the party's political line, resolutely uphold the political situation of stability and unity, deepen the activities of striving to become shock troopers in the new Long March and make even greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

The participants seriously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead and were greatly educated and encouraged. They have further obtained a clearer picture of the situation and the orientation and have increased their confidence. Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, and Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, gave reports at the meeting. They demanded that the young people continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, correct their ideological line, seek neither fame nor fortune, give no thought to personal gains or losses and serve the four modernizations wholeheartedly. They hoped that the CYL organizations at all levels will carry forward the fine traditions of CYL work, strengthen political and ideological work, uphold the four basic principles and lead the young people in acting as promoters of emancipating the mind while promoting stability and unity, developing the four modernizations and realizing the unification of the motherland.

The meeting adopted the work report given by (Chen Shengyuan), secretary of the Fujian Provincial CYL Committee, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial CYL committee. The meeting also commended those advanced units and individuals among the CYL organizations on the industry, communications, capital construction, finance and trade fronts in launching the 100-day emulation to increase production and practice economy in 1979.

XU JIATUN, OTHERS CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL WITH JIANGSU PLA

12 Feb Party

OWL32235 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] To express thanks to the local party committee and government for their support and to enhance the unity and friendship among fraternal PLA units, the Jiangsu Provincial Military District Command held an evening party on 12 February to greet the spring festival. Attending the evening party at invitation were Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Hui Yuyu, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Jiangsu; Bao Houchang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Chu Jiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee; and other leading comrades of the party and government organizations. Also present were members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee; and members of the provincial people's armed force committee.

Attending at invitation were leading comrades of the Air Force of the Nanjing PLA units and well-known military academies and schools (Yuan Bin), (Zhang Rongsheng), (Ding Qiusheng), (Zuo Ai), (Du Jue), (Chen Yin), (Yue Ensheng) and others. (Wang Jinkun), commander, (Luo Qintao), political commissar, and other leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District hosted the party and welcomed the invited leading comrades of the party, government and military organizations.

With the first auspicious spring festival of the 1980's quickly approaching, they happily gathered together and freely chatted about the excellent situation concerning the four modernization efforts and the deep friendship between the military and government and between the army and the people.

A warm atmosphere of being united as one in working with one mind for the four modernizations prevailed. The artistic color documentary film "Before the War Comes," jointly produced by the Political Department of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District and the Jiangsu provincial film studio, and a drama film were shown at the evening party.

13 Feb Celebrations

OW140528 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Jiangsu Province, Nanjing and the PLA units stationed in Nanjing this afternoon gathered to celebrate the 1980 spring festival. Attending the gala celebrations were Xu Jiatusun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangsu; Nie Fengzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units; and Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units. Also present were the responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, including Hu Hong, Chu Jiang, Zhou Ze, Zhang Zhongliang, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Wang Bingshi, Jin Xun, Gong Weizhen, (Xu Fangheng), Wang Haisu, (Zhou Yifeng), Kuang Yaming, (He Binghao), Dai Weiran, Chen Heqin, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, Liao Yunze, (Yang Tingbao), Li Zhizhong and (Chen Peimin).

The responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units who attended the gathering were Xiang Shouzhi, Deng Yue, Zhan Danan, Wu Shihong, Duan Huanjing, Zhou Chunlin, Liu Xiyuan, Wang Zhan, Huang Zhentang and (Guo Jirmin). (Xiao Qian) and (Xie Bin), responsible personnel of the air force of the Nanjing PLA units; (Ting Qiusheng) and (Wang Qingchuan), responsible persons of the military academies and schools in Nanjing; and (Wang Jingkun) and (Luo Qingtao), responsible personnel of the provincial military district, also attended the celebrations.

Also present were Zhang Guangzhong, (Wei Yongli), (Zhou Zun), Chen Yusheng, Wang Zhaoquan, (Zhang Jingli), (Sing Haoming) and (Ouyang Huiming), responsible personnel of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Chubin, (Zhou Guofan), (Liu Feng), (Ma Chaohong), (Ma Lin), (Xiao Jiuhuan), (Wang Jingjun), (Lei Shaodian), (Fang Zhen), (Sun Yishan), (Zheng Yingluo), (Fang Ziping), (Ge Dechu), (Chen Yunlong), (Wu Faxie), (Jian Jin), (Yang Zhi) and (Li Li), responsible persons of the Nanjing municipal party and revolutionary committees; (Zhou Aiming), (Liao Yunsheng) and (Xu Zhongqi), responsible personnel of the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee; Fang Zhen, president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court; and other responsible persons of the party, government and PLA.

Some 3,000 persons attended the gala celebrations, including workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, cadres, intellectuals, model workers, advanced producers, combat heroes, dependents of revolutionary martyrs and army men, disabled revolutionary military personnel, demobilized army men, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and patriotic personages. A traditional play "Lu Bu and Diao Chan" was performed by the Beijing Opera Troupe of Jiangsu Province.

JIANGXI CCP SECRETARIES STUDY, IMPLEMENT DENG REPORT

HK140634 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, which conveyed and studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead and made arrangements for conveying and studying this important report throughout the province both inside and outside the party. The meeting also discussed determining the outcome of cases discovered in the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation. Comrade Jiang Weiqing spoke at the meeting. The meeting was attended by secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees and principal responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province.

After initial study and discussion of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report, the participants unanimously held: This report is appropriate and extremely important. It answers a number of major and urgent questions of concern to the party and the people. It has a lofty ideological nature and is very persuasive. It is of extremely great guiding significance for unifying thinking, strengthening unity, doing our work well and building the four modernizations. We must continue to carry out study in depth. In particular, the leading cadres at all levels should study it thoroughly. In accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions, we must regard conveying, studying, discussing and implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech as a current important task; we must insure that party members, cadres and masses all clearly understand the domestic situation and tasks as we enter the 1980's as well as the importance of safeguarding and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and the importance of upholding and improving party leadership. We must be leaders in unswervingly implementing the party's political line, models in spontaneously upholding stability and unity, pioneers in struggling hard amid difficulties, and pragmatists with specialized knowledge and ability who uphold the socialist road.

The meeting pointed out: At present we must guide the masses to correctly understand the excellent situation. We must have faith in the conditions and our ability to accomplish the four modernizations and must certainly not allow our vision to be blurred or our confidence to be shaken by certain side-issues and temporary difficulties. We must make an objective and historical analysis of the difficulties and problems we face. We must despise them strategically but attach importance to them tactically, deal with them in a serious way and actively overcome and solve them. We must conduct education and provide guidance and correction for a few people who fail to see the main current and take side-issues **too seriously**.

The meeting held: Safeguarding and developing the political situation of stability and unity is the fundamental guarantee for concentrating our efforts on promoting the four modernizations. We must certainly not allow any more confusion and upheaval. Stability and unity on the one hand and liveliness and vigor on the other are inseparable and are identical. Liveliness and vigor develops in the ways of stability and unity. As long as stability and unity are not hampered, we will have liveliness and vigor. We must seriously deal with people who sabotage stability and unity according to the circumstances of each case. We must guide the masses to uphold the four basic principles. This is identical with emancipating the mind.

We must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, and further emancipate our minds. Among our many tasks, this is an issue to which we must all pay attention.

Unless this problem is solved, the various policies cannot be truly implemented and it will be difficult to enliven our economic work. In the rural areas, we must implement the two central documents on agriculture, pay attention to stabilizing the policies and gain the people's trust. We must provide correct guidance in the case of certain side-issues, but we must certainly not regard side-issues as the main current. We must not regard problems which have only just appeared as having already become excessive. We must concentrate on correcting leftist tendencies, but we must not ignore signs of rightist tendencies. In the wake of rural economic development and the readjustment of the national economy, many new problems have appeared in industry and commerce. We must do well in carrying out investigations and studies and seriously solve them.

The meeting held: Upholding and improving party leadership is an extremely important task facing the whole party. Party leadership is the core of the four basic principles and determines success or failure in the four modernizations. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand and boycott and oppose erroneous trends of doubting and negating party leadership. We must publicize in an upright way the importance of upholding and strengthening party leadership. The important thing in upholding party leadership is to adopt practical measures to further improve party leadership. In particular, we must stress that the party must control itself. At present, many comrades are accustomed to having the party monopolize and take the place of everything, and they do not grasp well the building of the party itself. We must resolutely correct this tendency.

In order to completely eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in politics, ideology and organization and enhance the party's combat strength, in the future party committees at all levels, when concentrating on economic works, must seriously grasp the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, grasp the party's ideological and organizational building, grasp party work style and discipline, improve work methods and life style, and overcome bureaucratism and pursuit of privilege. In addition, it is necessary to do well in rectifying and strengthening the building of the functional organs of the party committees in order to insure that party leadership will be effective and forceful.

It is necessary to strengthen the party's discipline inspection work. We must pay special attention to safeguarding the implementation of the party's political line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, insure party unity in ideology and organization and unanimity in action. We must take the initiative in dealing with people who stubbornly pursue factionalism, anarchism and ultraindividualism and with double-dealers who overtly agree with but covertly oppose the party's line, principles and policies. It is wrong to evade contradictions and make concessions to avoid trouble when confronted with erroneous trends and behavior. Such action is bound to weaken party discipline, loosen party unity and harm the party's prestige. Party committees at all levels must be bold in supporting uprightness and in suppressing sinister trends in order to safeguard the party's centralized unity.

In accordance with the spirit of relevant central meetings, the participants brought democracy into play, held extensive consultations and seriously studied and discussed the question of determining the nature of cases unearthed in the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation.

JIEFANG RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW100502 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 9 February front page commentator's article: "To Carry Out the Four Modernizations, It Is Necessary To Persist in and Improve the Party Leadership"]

[Text] The article says: The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party--this is the conclusion of the development of Chinese history over the past century and more, as well as the conclusion of the millions of Chinese people gained through long struggle. In our current march toward the four modernizations, the party still is the beacon guiding our advance and the banner directing us to victory.

During the new historical period the party faces many new situations and problems, the article points out. In exercising correct and effective leadership, the party also faces the problem of improving its leadership. It is especially true in view of the weakening of the party's fighting strength as well as its prestige among the masses as a result of the 10-year perversity of Lin Biao and the gang of four that caused tremendous damage to party structure. Therefore, it is a pressing task to improve party leadership. In a certain sense, we may say that we can be successful in party leadership only when we work hard to improve it. To improve party leadership the party must first control itself and insure its correct and vigorous political leadership. To do so, a pressing and important task is that party organizations at all levels must learn how to become capable of leading the four modernizations campaign and must train party cadres at various levels so they can lead the four modernizations. To improve party leadership we must also carry forward the party's fine style of work and educate Communist Party members to give play to their exemplary vanguard role. It is imperative to strengthen party discipline in order to improve party leadership. The basic principle for this is: The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. The most important rule is that the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. The supreme interest of the party and the people of the whole country lies in this rule.

The article concludes: The key to success in persisting in and improving party leadership lies in our efforts to continue to consolidate the leading groups of party organizations at all levels. When their leading groups are united, vigorous and strong and have a fine work style, our party organizations will become worthy fighting headquarters capable of leading party members and the masses in valiantly pressing ahead to accomplish the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

JIANGXI CIRCULAR ON MEETINGS--The general offices of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that all places vigorously reduce the number of meetings to a minimum. Meetings on commending progressives should not be held at the prefectural and county levels. All prefectures and departments must vigorously reduce the number of professional meetings to a minimum. Unnecessary meetings should not be held and necessary meetings should be shortened. All meetings must be held in a thrifty way. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

WU KEHUA, XI ZHONGXUN ATTEND GUANGDONG ARMY-PEOPLE FORUM

HK100602 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] Leading comrades of the party, government and army of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality held a forum on 9 February to discuss the fine situation of army-people unity in building the four modernizations over the past year and to further strengthen revolutionary friendship. "Present were Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; Xi Zhongxun, first commissar of the Guangzhou units, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice governor, and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wang Quanguo, Gong Zirong, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, Meng Xiande, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Ouyang Shan, Fan Xixian and Yang Kanghua, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial people's government; Jiang Xieyuan, Liu Changyi, Gu Jingsheng, Yang Shugen, Xiao Yuanli, Yan Fusheng, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng, Zhou Deli, Wang Chun, Wang Hongrong, Chen Qingshan, (Zhao Zengkang), Wang Hai, Ren Qiu, (Gao Shirong), Su Kezhi, Xiong Fei, Xiao Zequan, Zhou Yikuan, (Zhao Yunhong), (Hao Dezhang), and (Zheng Quansheng), responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs, various branches of the armed forces, military academies and schools, and Guangdong Military District; Luo Fanqun, Zhang Boquan, Luo Jun, Wu Zhongxi, Guo Qiacran, and Chen Yilin, responsible persons of the provincial CPCC; Du Zhenxiang, Lin Xi, Gao Xin and (Yang Yi), responsible comrades of the Guangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and Tang Guangli, president of the provincial higher people's court."

Comrade Yang Shangkun spoke first at the forum. He said: "The new situation and tasks demand that we further strengthen army-government and army-people unity. This is a major guarantee for consolidating national defense, opposing aggression, overcoming difficulties, and accomplishing the four modernizations. We must carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, do well in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, strengthen army-government and army-people unit work in concert and score still greater success in the new year."

Wu Kehua spoke next. After thanking the party, government and people of the province for their support for the PLA, he said: "Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao; it is a major point of entry and exit for our foreign friends. In addition to strengthening military and political discipline, education, training and preparedness against war and being prepared to fight to defend the great southern gate of the motherland, we must also organize the PLA and militia to actively take part in local industrial and agricultural production and contribute to building the four modernizations."

Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke at the conclusion of the forum. He hailed the success of the forum and called for further strengthening of army-government and army-people unity in the new year. "We must also further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. With stability and unity, we can advance; if there is no stability, there will be chaos and retrogression, and we will be unable to accomplish the four modernizations. We must take the lead in studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important report on the current situation and tasks ahead, work in concert to promote the building of the four modernizations, and actively lead the army and people of the whole province to win new and still greater victory in the first year of the 1980's."

GUANGZHOU PLA CIRCULAR CALLS FOR SERVING PEOPLE

HK111130 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units issued a circular over the telephone on 6 February, demanding that all subordinate units of the Guangzhou PLA units organize its commanders and fighters to actively carry out the activities of doing good deeds for the masses, strengthening army-government and army-people unity and making new and even greater contributions to building and defending the big southern gate of the motherland.

The circular said that, under the leadership of Commander Comrade Wu Kehua and First Political Commissar Comrade Xi Zhongxun, some 10,000 people of the land, naval and air forces stationed in Guangzhou Municipality left their barracks on the afternoon of 6 February and vigorously did good deeds for the masses. All PLA units must likewise carry out numerous forms of activities of doing good deeds, including sweeping, leveling roads, aiding the masses in railway stations, piers, shops and markets, supporting communes and brigades to make preparations for farming and carry out spring farming and farmland capital construction, helping localities maintain social order and so on. In other words, we must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and do more good deeds which are welcomed by the masses. The activities must be carried out for a longer time. PLA units should be sent out in groups and in succession. Meanwhile, we must teach the commanders and fighters to pay attention to the "support-agriculture" discipline, to strictly observe the policies and discipline, and we must teach drivers to be careful and patient to insure safety.

GUANGZHOU REVOLUTIONARY CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

OW130310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 CMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, February 13 (XINHUA)--Guangzhou is providing more opportunities to foreign investors for joint ventures in developing the city's economy. This view was expressed by Yang Shangkun, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Guangzhou, in an interview with XINHUA. He said that Guangzhou was to establish a working committee for economic relations other parts of the world to promote and coordinate commercial cooperation with business interests abroad and in Hong Kong and Macao.

Yang Shangkun, a veteran of the Chinese revolution, was appointed chairman of the city's revolutionary committee and deputy governor of Guangdong Province last May. He said that in accord with a decision of the party's Central Committee and the State Council taken last year, "Guangzhou has begun to adopt special policies and flexible measures in its economic dealings with businessmen overseas, covering foreign trade, foreign investment and introduction of sophisticated technology." He added, "We will offer facilities and preferential terms to foreign investors to that they can make money. Our city, being at the country's southern gate and with extensive ties abroad, will make full use of the favourable conditions to promote economic growth." He recalled that last year the city received more than 400 businessmen overseas and signed some 600 contracts for joint ventures, compensation trade, and assembly and processing of products with parts of raw materials from the buyers.

Guangzhou is the largest city in south China, with a population of 2.9 million, 630,000 of which are industrial workers. Light and textile industry accounted for 62 percent of its total industrial output value last year. Yang Shangkun noted that a large number of the existing 3,200 industrial enterprises in the city was old. It was planned to transform these plants with introduction of advanced equipment and technology.

He said that foreign investment would be used mainly for transforming the light and textile industries and developing electronics and petrochemical industries. He said "Our goal is to turn Guangzhou gradually into a modern city with the light and textile industries as its principal undertakings, coupled with a sizeable representation of heavy industry." He said that the city would concentrate on developing some 60 key products in the light industrial and textile sectors. They include bicycles, sewing machines, watches, electric pans, television sets, cameras, refrigerators, washing machines, radio sets, tape recorders, air conditioners, batteries, tyres, paper, printed cloth and knitwear.

Yang Shangkun also referred to the potentially rich natural resources in the vicinity of the city, including off-shore oil in the South China Sea, salt, quartz, bauxite, and limestone. They would provide possibilities for the development of petro-chemical, non-ferrous metal, cement, ceramics and glass industries, he said.

The city must first develop transportation systems, electricity, telecommunications, and building materials, he added. At the moment the city is planning to build container facilities for shipping, and super highways in preparation for the coming industrial boom. "In all these fields," he said, "there are possibilities for cooperation between us and foreign businessmen as well as those of Hong Kong and Macao."

NANFANG RIBAO URGES PROMOTION OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK140532 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress has issued its No 1 notice which promulgates the Guangdong planned parenthood regulations adopted by the second session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress on 2 February 1980. The 13 February NANFANG RIBAO printed the regulations and published an editorial entitled: "Seriously Implement the Regulations and Control Population Growth."

The editorial notes: Practicing planned parenthood and regulating the rate of population growth so that it is in line with the development of the national economy constitute major issues which directly concern the pace of modernization and the prosperity of the Chinese nation. Guangdong's natural rate of population growth last year exceeded 16 per 1,000, going far beyond the demands of the central authorities. Practice for years has demonstrated that to fulfill this difficult task, we must have a number of practicable measures and corresponding rules and regulations in addition to carrying out extensive publicity and penetrating ideological and political work. Hence, the formulation of the regulations is required as a result of the situation and is also the objective demand for deepening planned parenthood work.

The editorial notes: The basic spirit of the regulations is to bring into full play the superiority of the socialist system, do everything possible to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses in practicing planned parenthood, specifically check population growth and quicken the progress of the four modernizations. Thus, the regulations put forward the demands of late marriages, having children at a more mature age and bearing less children. The key point is to have less children. That is to say, each married couple should only have one child. Married couples at child-bearing age who only have one child all through their lives have manifested their relatively high awareness. This is beneficial to the state, the collectives and to individuals. They should therefore be given moral encouragement and material rewards. For those people who have persistently produced unrealistic numbers of children and who have persistently refused to correct themselves despite patient persuasion and education, we must adopt appropriate economic and administrative measures in keeping with the spirit of the regulations.

The NANFANG RIBAO editorial notes: To seriously implement the regulations, we must strengthen leadership. The party committees and government departments at all levels must adopt different forms and publicize the regulations. They must organize cadres and masses to seriously study the regulations and make them known **and understood by everyone.**

HUBEI PLA LEADERS VISIT CCP COMMITTEE, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

HK140936 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 12 February, leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, including Zhang Caiqian, Li Chengfang, Yan Zheng, Kong Qingde, Lin Weixian, Zheng Zhishi and Xie Tangzhong; and leading comrades of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units, including (Li Yongtai) and (Liao Guaixian), visited leading comrades of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government and the work personnel of organs to extend warm seasonal greetings to them and humbly seek their opinions on the work of the PLA units.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government, including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Xu Daoqi, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Zhang Xiulong, Rao Xingli, Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Xia Shihou, Chen Ming, Liu Hegeng, Tian Ying, (Lin Muzhen) and Lin Shaonan, warmly welcomed leading comrades of the PLA units and held a forum with them. At the forum, Zhang Caiqian, Li Chengfang, Yan Zheng, (Li Yongtai) and (Liao Guaixian) wholeheartedly thanked the local organs of the party and government and the people's government for vigorously supporting the building of the PLA units. Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen and Xu Daoqi discussed the excellent political and economic situation in the province and wholeheartedly thanked the commanders and fighters of the Wuhan PLA units and the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units for vigorously supporting local work, particularly industrial and agricultural production, and for maintaining social order.

Han Ningfu said: "Political stability and unity, the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production in our province and the vigorous support by the PLA units cannot be separated. We are resolved to continue to do a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of the PLA personnel. We thank the comrades and the PLA units for vigorously supporting the localities."

HUNAN RIBAO STRESSES SAFEGUARDING STABILITY, UNITY

HK150139 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 13 February commentator's article: "Everyone Must Be Responsible for Safeguarding Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The HUNAN RIBAO commentator's article says: It is necessary to have a political situation of stability and unity in order to implement the party's political line and to achieve the four modernizations. This is an experience we have gained at an enormous price. It is a fact which has been repeatedly proven through practice during the 30 years since liberation. The article says: Economic development affects our continued advancement. Political stability and unity are the fundamental guarantees for the stable, sustained and continued development of the economy. Achieving the four modernizations in China is a new feat which our predecessors never attempted.

This feat especially needs a political situation of long-term stability and unity. With such a situation, all of us can settle down to think of and strive for the four modernizations by completely concentrating our minds and efforts. This is the most fundamental condition.

The article points out: It is necessary to ceaselessly eliminate all factors of instability in order to safeguard stability and unity. We must acknowledge that the present situation of stability and unity is still far from being consolidated. There are still various factors of instability coming from different aspects. Organizational and ideological remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four still exist, factionalists still exist and there are also new beaters, smashers and looters. There are also gangs of hooligans and criminals, counterrevolutionaries who carry out underground activities for foreign powers and enemy agents, so-called democrats who openly oppose the socialist system and CCP leadership, and anarchists and extreme individualists who sabotage social order. These are all factors of instability. Although these people are not all the same, they are fully capable of grouping together under certain circumstances, forming a sabotage force which could cause a lot of chaos and losses. A small number of people could sabotage our great cause. Therefore, we must not be careless in vigilance or treat the problem lightly.

The article says: We must also see that our country is now at a historical turning point. Due to the long period of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, there are still many leftover problems and a large number of contradictions in every aspect. In the process of readjusting the national economy and achieving the four modernizations, there will be many more new problems and contradictions. We must proceed from and base ourselves on the overall situation of safeguarding stability and unity in handling all problems and in solving all contradictions. We must strive to maintain the stability of society, the unity of the party and people and we must concentrate all of our efforts on building the four modernizations.

The article points out: In order to safeguard the overall situation of stability and unity, everyone of our comrades must be strict with himself. This is a problem of self-cultivation. All deeds and words must be beneficial to stability and unity and to the four modernizations. This should become the criterion of our daily work and life. The article points out: We want stability and unity, and also liveliness and vigor. We must maintain stability and unity while achieving liveliness and vigor. It is the greatest interest of all people throughout the country to carry out socialist modernization on the basis of stability and unity. Whether we are emancipating our minds, bringing into play democracy, or implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, we must all serve this greatest interest and we absolutely cannot jeopardize it.

The article concludes: Unity is the basis of stability and unity. We must pay attention to promoting unity work in all aspects, and we must particularly strengthen unity inside the party and at all levels of party leadership groups. If the party's internal unity is good, this will enable all people to be closely united around it and to work with one heart and mind. Thus, the political situation of stability and unity can definitely be maintained in a firm and consistent way.

SICHUAN PREFECTURE CADRES OPPOSE PRIVILEGES

HK011420 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] Standing Committee members of the Jiangjin Prefectural CCP Committee have taken the lead in opposing privileges. When the "draft of the several norms of inner-party political life" was made known to lower levels last May, Standing Committee members of the prefectural CCP committee conscientiously studied and discussed the draft and formulated eight stipulations for guarding against and checking personal privileges. All of the 14 Standing Committee members of the prefectural CCP committee have conscientiously implemented the stipulations over the past few months. They have basically adhered to the following codes of conduct: no cars will be used for private visits; there will be no car service while staying in a basic-level unit to gain firsthand experience; complimentary theater tickets and special theater seats will be declined and family members and sons and daughters will buy their own theater tickets; meals offered at any meeting in the prefecture will be declined; and the system of special supply of articles for daily use has been abolished. "Prefectural CCP committee First Secretary (Bai Lanfang) has taken the lead in terminating any special limousine service. Whenever he goes out on business, he takes any car that is available."

"When the central authorities' relevant documents on pay and conditions concerning senior cadres were made known to the lower levels, Standing Committee members of the prefectural CCP committee repeatedly studied and discussed the documents, made criticisms and self-criticisms between themselves, further solved existing problems, consolidated the achievements in opposing privileges and developed the party's work style." Standing Committee members of all county party committees are currently following the examples set by the prefectural CCP committee's Standing Committee members. They have formulated relevant systems for the party's internal and external relations and for opposing privileges, thus maintaining closer ties with cadres and the masses.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES MORE 'SMALL FREEDOMS' FOR PEASANTS

HK310541 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Jan 80 HK

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 29 January commentator's article: "Act Properly and Give Some Small Freedoms to the Peasants--Eighth Comment on Emancipating the Minds, Implementing the Policies and Livening Up the Rural Economy"]

[Text] The article says that, under the premise of running the large collective well, properly giving some more small freedoms to peasants is an important aspect of implementing the party's economic policies in the rural areas. The Central Committee decision on a certain problems concerning speeding up agricultural development has formulated clear policy provisions on giving small freedoms under the large collective. We must seriously implement the decision of the central authorities, do a good job of giving small freedoms under the large collective and bring into play their supplementary role in the socialist economy.

The article says that, in the development of agricultural production, commune members should make use of their professional skills and leisure time to enjoy small freedoms. They can thus turn their surplus labor, scattered plots of unused land and odd items of material resources into social wealth required by the state and the people. In improving the peasants' living standards, commune members should make use of their leisure time to cultivate their private plots well and to pursue household sideline occupations, sell the surplus portion of their agricultural and sideline products in fairs and markets, help supply each other's needs and increase their income in addition to the distribution by the collective.

From the viewpoint of the markets, commune members should make use of their private plots and household sideline occupations to produce a variety of agricultural and sideline products, some of which are not included in the state and collective plans but are goods which sell well and are in great demand, and supply them to the people in the urban and rural areas. This also conforms to the policy. From these three points alone, we can see that small freedoms can play an active part in livening up the rural economy, developing production, improving market supplies and increasing peasants' income.

The SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article points out that the large collective and small freedoms are a dialectical unity. If the relations between them are correctly handled, they can promote each other and develop together so that the collectives and the commune members can both improve their work while improving the whole rural economy. We must unswervingly implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, further emancipate our minds and, under the premise of strengthening the collective economy, give commune members a free hand in breeding, cultivation and other sideline occupations which are suitable for individual commune members. We must organize the departments concerned to support and guide them and we must make our necessary contributions to improving the rural economy and to gradually increasing the prosperity of the collectives and peasants.

SICHUAN COUNTY REMOVES PROHIBITIONS ON 'SMALL FREEDOMS'

HK310532 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] While striving to develop collective production, Jiangjin County has given more small freedoms to the peasants and enthusiastically helped commune members to cultivate their private plots well and develop household sideline occupations. Consequently, the rural economy has been improved. "Since the beginning of last year, the whole county has removed prohibitions against commune members' private plots and household sideline occupations in the following aspects:

"1. The prohibition that no vegetables or fodder were allowed to be cultivated in the private plots has been removed. It has been clearly announced that commune members are free to cultivate them.

"2. The prohibition of private cattle-raising, which had been in force for more than 20 years, has been removed. Commune members are encouraged to carry out household cattle-raising. Furthermore, cattle markets which had been closed for many years have been opened so that commune members are free to sell their cattle.

"3. The old convention that the marks made by water dripping from the eaves were used to demarcate the boundary of a house has been removed. The policy has been reaffirmed that the houses are demarcated in accordance with the historical customs and natural boundaries.

"4. Commune members are continuously and vigorously encouraged to raise pigs and the necessary conditions, such as sources of pigs, fodder production and prevention of animal diseases are provided.

"5. Commune members are encouraged to pursue sideline occupations, such as weaving and sewing, in their leisure time. Persons who have special skills are allowed to go to other places to work."

As a result of these measures, commune members have worked hard to develop agricultural production in an all-round way. Both the collectives and individuals have increased their income.

SICHUAN PREFECTURE ALLOWS PRODUCTION TEAMS MORE AUTONOMY

HK070601 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] In formulating this year's agricultural production targets, the upper levels of Leshan Prefecture will only hand down the overall targets and procurement quotas for agricultural on sideline products, thus insuring the self-determination rights of the production teams. The plans for spring-sown crop production have been formulated quickly and well, and preparations for spring farming are being done in a sound way.

In deciding on crop sowing areas and output targets and procurement quotas, the prefecture previously had the upper levels decide the plans which were then handed down from level to level; the work is now based on the production teams' plans, and planning is formulated through consultations. A small number of cadres previously monopolized the planning work; however, the masses are now launched to draw up the plans by contributing their wisdom and strength. These changes have brought two great advantages: 1) the self-determination rights of the sowing production teams are insured. They can make better use of the superiority of their local natural conditions, cropping arrangements can be rationalized, and the zoning and specialization of agricultural production can be gradually attained; 2) the development of diversification is promoted.

The 5 February SICHUAN RIBAO frontpages an editor's note on this report, entitled "Respect the Production Team's Rights of Self-Determination, Do Well in Formulating Plans and Prepare for Spring Farming." The note says: The key to making a success of formulating production plans lies in truly respecting the production teams' rights of self-determination, and insuring that production targets conform to reality, that cropping arrangements are made in light of local conditions, and that the masses welcome the technical measures taken. We must oppose the method of having production targets, cropping and sowing areas all decided on and enforced by the upper levels. The methods of Leshan Prefecture which we introduce today are worth advocating and popularizing.

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS SICHUAN TEA PARTY ON 14 FEB

HK150428 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee held a spring festival tea party in Chengdu on the evening of 14 February. Over 450 representatives from all fronts attended the party.

"Present were Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units; Tan Qilong, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee; You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar; Lu Dadong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; Xu Mengxia and Du Xingyuan, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Du Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, and Liu Xiyao, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Ren Baige, chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Yan Xiufeng, advisor to the provincial CCP committee; and Wei Jie, deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA units."

Comrades Lu Dadong and You Taizhong made speeches at the tea party. They extended festival greetings to the participants and expressed the hope that they would make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

I. 15 Feb 80

Q 4

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

AN PINGSHENG PRESIDES AT YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK131140 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Kunming on the morning of 11 February. "The agenda of this session determined the individuals for the posts of some bureau directors and committee chairmen of the provincial people's government and listened to the work report made by the people's government on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of the PLA personnel, to the report made by the provincial public security bureau on tidying up the urban social order and to the report made by the elections office of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on direct election work in the trial-points at the county level in our province."

The session was presided over the provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman An Pingsheng and attended by provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Sun Yuting, Zhang Zhixiu, Wu Zhuomin, Zhang Tianfang, Want Shaoyan, Zhang Haitang, Xi Congzhen, Li Hecai and Yu Lanfu. Provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairmen Qu Zhongzhang, Gu Youzhen, Wang Qiming, Ma Huiting, and Jin Qiongying; provincial higher people's court president Xiao Huayou; (Wang Lizhong), responsible person of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial people's government, the Yunnan Military District, and the leadership organs of the Kunming PLA units attended as non-voting delegates.

At the session, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee members listened to the report made by provincial civil administration bureau director (Bai Yuqing) on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of the PLA personnel. On behalf of the Yunnan Military District, provincial military district Political Commissar (Ma Qian) made a report on supporting the government and cherishing the people.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN SUPPORT-ARMY ACTIVITIES--The Chongqing municipal comfort group to support the army and give preferential treatment to the dependents of the army recently visited the PLA units stationed in the localities and properly handled all the opinions of the units in the localities. The municipal comfort group has sent out four comfort teams to the PLA units stationed in the localities since 1 January. On 21 January, the Chongqing Municipal CCP Committee listened to reports of the comfort teams. Ding Langhe, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and leader of the comfort group, spoke on the opinions of the PLA units, particularly on properly handling the leftover issues in the three supports and two militaries and the issues of housing and land that affect army-government and army-people unity. He demanded that all units in the municipality properly solve the problems that the PLA units put forward and produce results before the spring festival. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK]

I. 15 Feb 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING RIBAO URGES CONFIDENCE IN MODERNIZATION

HK100614 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "There Is a Basis for our Confidence"]

[Excerpts] In carrying out the building of the four modernizations, our tasks are more arduous and complex than in the past. How can we concentrate everyone's wisdom and energy to win victory unless we establish firm confidence in the success of the four modernizations among the whole party and the people of the whole country?

"Can we accomplish the four modernizations in 20 years at the current pace?" Some people look around and feel that there is little difference between today and yesterday and between yesterday and the day before; apparently nothing has changed. Thus they doubt that the four modernizations can be accomplished. Have there in fact been great changes since the "gang of four" were smashed? Has our pace in fact been rapid? People can see things clearly if they make a general reckoning of the last 3 years, and especially if they compare them with the period of the tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In only 3 years, we have reversed the verdicts and rehabilitated the victims of tens of thousands of miscarriages of justice; democracy and the legal system have been strengthened; many major issues of right and wrong in line have been clarified; a situation of liveliness, vigor, stability and unity has formed in society; gains have already become apparent in implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy; and people's living standards have started to improve somewhat. How much we have accomplished in these 3 years. A rapid qualitative change has taken place in the situation of our country. Everyone can see and feel this for himself. Far from vainly wasting these 3 years, we have made a fine start on the four modernizations. In these conditions, we can naturally say with assurance that our cause will prosper more and more in the 1980's.

"There are so many problems; can they be overcome?" Some comrades feel apprehensive and worried on seeing that certain negative factors have not yet been overcome, there are still numerous shortcomings in our work, and that there are still many difficulties and problems of all kinds. It must be acknowledged that these problems which they see indeed exist and that it is not easy to solve them. However, it is necessary to realize that we now possess the fundamental conditions for solving these problems.

"Can the problem of unhealthy trends be solved?" Some comrades see that certain unhealthy trends which exist at present have an adverse effect on arousing the masses' enthusiasm, and that these things are apparently very difficult to solve. Thus they become dispirited. The four modernizations constitute a new war, which will eliminate all the mud and dirty water hindering them. However, this elimination can only be accomplished in the course of the struggle to build the four modernizations; we cannot wait until they are eliminated before starting on the four modernizations. This is historical dialectics.

It is worth noting that the organizational and ideological remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still exist, and there is still a certain market for the fallacies they spread and the anarchism, extreme individualism and another sinister trends which they stir up. People affected by their poison always look at the current excellent situation from a "leftist" or rightist viewpoint and reach wrong conclusions. Hence, in the course of guiding the whole party and the people of the whole country to build up confidence in accomplishing the four modernizations, it is necessary to continue to criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to eliminate their pernicious influence.

LI ERZHONG PRESENTS WORK REPORT TO HEBEI CONGRESS SESSION

Cites Six Current Tasks

HK140741 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Feb 80 HK

[Text] Comrade Li Erzhong, chairman of the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, put forward the current tasks facing all people throughout the province in his work report at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. He said: The number one task of government at all levels is to develop the economy, and other work must be carried out centering on the overall situation of the four modernizations. We must strive to speed up economic developments. According to the major tasks and demands of developing the national economy this year, the first task to be actively grasped well is to reap bumper agricultural harvests through every possible means. Last year, our province reaped an overall increase in agricultural production mainly because we implemented the two agricultural documents from the Central Committee. However, we must see that some principles and policies are still not being implemented well enough. We must further study and publicize the Central Committee's two documents and seriously solve existing problems. This is the key in further mobilizing the peasants' activism and developing agriculture. We must correctly implement the principle of bringing about overall development, taking grain production as the key, and taking into account local conditions. We must correctly deal with the relationship between grain and industrial crops, while emphasizing grain production, and strive for relatively great improvement in cotton production this year. We must promote in a big way tree planting around fields and houses and along roads and rivers, to speed up the work of making green barren hills and land. It is also necessary to vigorously develop animal husbandry and promote aquatic products. We must rapidly increase the proportion of forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in the economic structure of communes and brigades. We must act in the light of local conditions to provide more opportunities for production. Departments concerned must support the development of commune and brigade enterprises, but commune and brigade enterprises must not contend with big industries for raw materials. We must resolutely implement the party's various basic rural policies, actively promote agricultural capital construction, vigorously develop agricultural scientific research and technical popularization, and strengthen the building of the technical force.

Since autumn, there has been serious drought throughout the province. It is necessary to establish the idea of fighting drought and reaping a bumper harvest. We must mobilize all the people throughout the province to concentrate their strength and resolutely win the battle of fighting drought to insure the summer harvest and spring sowing.

The second task put forward by Comrade Li Erzhong was: We must actively implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement and tightly grasp increasing production and practicing economy, so as to promote industrial production--in particular, light industrial production. Comrade Li Erzhong stressed: In order to promote industry, it is necessary to tightly grasp the cardinal link of increasing production and practicing economy. We must try every possible means to provide more opportunities and actively improve things. It is necessary to first bring about improvements from within the enterprises, by proceeding from promoting enterprise rectification, improving economic management, adopting advanced technology, improving quality, lowering consumption, promoting stocktaking and speeding up circulation of capital to increase production and profits without increasing raw materials and capital, while practicing economy and using scrap materials and adopting substitutes that meet the standard. At the same time, we also have to bring about improvements from outside the enterprises. We must break the boundaries between trades and areas and advance towards provincial, national and international markets.

It is necessary to produce in a big way products that are marketable and in short supply. We must attach importance to increasing light industrial products and the production of other consumer products.

In order to suit the development of production, we must reorganize industry according to the principles of coordination between specialized departments and economic rationality, and gradually change the backward situation of enterprises of being large and comprehensive or small and comprehensive. We must continue promoting trial points of expanding self-management rights of enterprises approved by the state so as to obtain experience and gradually popularize it. It is necessary to improve and rectify the bonus system and resolutely check phenomena of devising cunning pretexts for the indiscriminate payment of bonuses. At the same time, it is necessary to actively popularize the practice of giving rewards according to points earned and overcome egalitarianism.

The third task put forward by Comrade Li Erzhong in his work report was: It is necessary to resolutely implement the principle of tapping potentials first and then adding new construction, continue shortening the capital construction front, and promote in a big way the tapping of potentials, innovation and reform in existing enterprises. Comrade Li Erzhong pointed out: This year, there is not much capital construction investment in the province. We must use the limited financial resources on items which are currently needed and which can be completed and put into operation. We must concentrate forces to fight battles of annihilation, build projects on time and up to the mark in quality and quantity, and increase new productive capacity. Projects currently under construction which are not included in the plan for this year must all be suspended. We must devote our main efforts to tap all potential, innovation and reform in enterprises, make rational use of capital for tapping potential, innovation and reformation, and place emphasis on the light and textile industries, the fuel, energy and raw materials industries, and on improving quality of products, increasing variety and practicing economy in energy. All enterprises must also pay great attention to tapping manpower potential and cutting down unproductive personnel. We must promote the post responsibility system and post technological training, formulate industrial regulations and organize production lines well. We must set up management systems in production, technology, labor and finance and put them on a sound basis, and greatly raise labor productivity. We must organize training for excess workers so they can learn technology, management and culture.

The fourth task put forward by Comrade Li Erzhong in his work report was: It is necessary to further promote finance work and try as far as possible to bring into play its functions of promotion, organization and supervision in developing the economy and insuring supplies. The state has decided to implement, from this year, the financial systems of differentiating between revenue and expenditure and assumption of responsibility by the different levels. The province must also implement this for the prefectures and municipalities at the same time. The banks must also implement the methods of linking savings to loans and being responsible for excess amounts in issuing credits and loans to agriculture. Government at all levels must strengthen leadership and insure the implementation of the new systems. Departments at all levels must actively support financial work, provide more opportunities for financial revenue, increase income, reduce expenditure and strictly impose financial and economic discipline. Business units which have suitable conditions must gradually implement enterprise management and strengthen economic accounting. Commercial and supply and marketing departments must seriously popularize experiences in organizing commodity circulation according to economic zones, organize rational transportation and speed up the circulation of commodities. It is also necessary to carry out corresponding reforms in the commercial system. Regarding suburban production teams' supply of fruit, vegetables and other fresh provisions to the municipalities, it is necessary to adopt as far as possible the method of direct supply to urban retail shops in order to reduce the middle links and cut distribution expenses.

We must organize markets in urban and rural areas and promote commerce by relying on the masses. We must accept the supervision of the masses and overcome the official style of work. The prices departments must seriously exercise their rights in balancing, arbitrating, supervising and examining prices of goods in order to insure the stability of prices.

The fifth task put forward by Comrade Li Erzhong in his work report was: It is necessary to actively develop education, science, culture and public health and speed up the cultivation of constructive personnel who are both Red and expert. Comrade Li Erzhong pointed out: Our province has been relatively backward in education, science, culture and public health and we are still far from meeting the demands of building the four modernizations. Therefore, we must bring about new developments in these aspects while we are speeding up economic construction. We must implement the party's education principles thoroughly, strive to run schools well at all levels, and ceaselessly improve the quality of education. It is necessary to work hard to meet the demands of the province's economy to strengthen research in applied science, and appropriately arrange studies in basic theory. We must strengthen the work of the culture and propaganda fronts, actively publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and publicize heroes and their deeds such as Lei Feng, Dong Cunrui and Huang Jiguang who bravely sacrificed themselves for the proletarian revolutionary cause. We must educate the cadres and the masses in socialist ideology and virtues. We must promote medical and public health work, improve the standard of physical culture activities and work hard to promote various undertakings such as news, broadcasting, television and publications, to actively contribute to the building of the four modernizations.

The sixth task put forward by Comrade Li Erzhong in his work report was: It is necessary to further improve planned parenthood work and strictly control population growth. Government at all levels and all basic level units must include planned parenthood work in their important agenda and grasp it early in a detailed and practical way. It is necessary to vigorously encourage each couple to have only one child, seriously control the number at two and forbid them from having a third. It is necessary to commend and reward couples who have only one child, and apply restrictions on couples that have many children in respect of rural grain rations, urban housing and workers' welfare. We must control the province's natural growth rate this year to within 8 per 1,000 by means of practical efforts.

The seventh task put forward by Comrade Li Erzhong in his work report was: It is necessary to gradually improve the people's living standards by developing production. We must deal positively with problems of the people's living standards and try every possible means to solve those which can be solved under existing conditions. We must seriously grasp the state's work of readjusting the wages of some workers. On the basis of organizing trial-points, we must gradually unfold this work everywhere, so as to mobilize the activism of workers and speed up the development of production. We must strengthen urban work and construct urban public facilities, grasp well construction of residences and solve the workers' housing problem. We must provide more opportunities for employment in order to resettle unemployed personnel. As for educated youths who should settle in the countryside, it is necessary to continue mobilizing them to go to the rural areas and arrange for their labor and living. All enterprise and business units must promote collective welfare such as canteens, public baths, nurseries and kindergartens and work hard to improve the workers' labor, housing, eating and hygiene conditions.

Four Measures for Modernization

HK150112 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 5 Feb 80 HK

[Text] On the morning of 1 February, Comrade Li Erzhong, chairman of the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee made a work report entitled "Go All Out and Wholeheartedly Strive for New Victory in Socialist Modernization," at the second session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress. The last part of the report pointed out: All work must insure the building of the four modernizations.

Comrade Li Erzhong said in the report: The building of the four modernizations is the greatest current politics. All of our work must resolutely center on and be subordinate to the target--the four modernizations--and we must work hard to create good environment and conditions for the achievement of the four modernizations. The report proposed four measures for insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations:

The first measure was: We must unswervingly uphold the four basic principles and implement the political line formulated by the party Central Committee. Comrade Li Erzhong said after analysing the provinces specific situation: So long as we are closely united around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and seriously implement the line, principles and policies that the party Central Committee has formulated for us, all difficulties and problems can be gradually solved and we definitely will be able to achieve the target of the four modernizations.

Comrade Li Erzhong mentioned the second measure for insuring the smooth progress of the four modernization in his work report: We must consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. The report stressed: We must attach great importance to the maintenance and development of the situation of stability and unity and work hard to eliminate factors of instability that still exist today. In order to maintain stability and unity, it is necessary first of all to do our work well. We must continue grasping tightly the implementation of policies, solve all historical leftover questions and redress unjust, false and wrong cases. We must resolutely and thoroughly eliminate the organizational and ideological remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and guide all the cadres and masses to boycott, denounce and oppose in a clear-cut way all wrong tendencies that sabotage stability and unity. It is necessary to continue carrying out education among all the people in upholding the four basic principles.

The third measure in Comrade Li Erzhong's report for insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations was: We must carry forward the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties and encourage the revolutionary spirit of struggling arduously amid difficulties and building up the country through thrift and hard work. It is necessary to guide the masses to understand the relationship between improving their living standards and developing production, between present and long-term interests, and between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Comrade Li Erzhong demanded that all working personnel of government at all levels especially the leading cadres, exert strict demands on themselves to resolutely oppose unhealthy tendencies of making use of their powers to promote private interests, special rights and privileges, and play a model role in arduously struggling amid difficulties.

The fourth measure that Comrade Li Erzhong mentioned in insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations in his report was: We must build up a cadre force that persists in the socialist road, and possesses drive and specialized knowledge. Comrade Li Erzhong stressed when speaking on the question of cadres being Red and expert: It is necessary to be expert while being Red, so called Redness will be empty without expertise. Redness must be translated into expertise. Comrade Li Erzhong stressed: In the future, no matter what trade are we working at, it is necessary for us to know professional work and technology and gradually become experts. The situation of being amateurs in professional work must be changed.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS STANDING COMMITTEE

HK150253 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress concluded in Shijiazhuang on 6 February. The session discussed Comrade Li Erzhong's provincial revolutionary committee work report, the report on the implementation of the economic plan in 1979 and the draft plan for 1980.

It also discussed the report on the implementation of the 1979 budget and the draft budget for 1980, and the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and procuratorate. The session approved and adopted resolutions on these reports. On the final day, the session elected the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, a total of 69 members. Jiang Yizhen and Li Erzhang were also elected replacement Hebei delegates to the Fifth NPC.

Present at the closing ceremony were Presidium Executive Chairmen Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhang, Ma Hui, Wang Zheng, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Pei Yangshan, Yang Zejiang, Yue Zongtai, Sun Yueqi, Niu Shucai, Peng Qing, and Pan Chengxiao.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen delivered the closing speech. He hailed the success of the session and called on the province to implement its spirit and to go all out to achieve the four modernizations.

The following were elected members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, in the order of the number of strokes in the surname: Ding Yi, (Bi Shi), (Wang Yun), (Wang Jian), (Wang Yiyuan), (Wang Guizhi), (Ye Dongdu), (Tian Jian), (Tian Naigeng), (Bai Tieshi), (Liu Ziwei), (Liu Shihe), (Liu Zongyan), (Liu Zhenfang), (Liu Xirmin), (Liu Zhenhua), (Wu Tianzhu), (Rong Guanxiu), (Ruan Zhicheng), (Du Buxin), (Li Xiaogui), (Li Cai), (Jiao Bingjin), (Wu Qixiu), (Song Xinru), (Zhang Guishun), (Chen Ziduan), (Zhou Renqun), (Hong Yinkang), (Qian Jingbo), (Meng Zhongyun), (Guo Linzhi), (Zheng Houan), (Hou Danyou), (Yu Luqi), (Wu Benjie), (Gao Xiangyu), (Jia Guilin), (Qin Guang), (Yuan Qingfang), (Ji Yongqing), (Zhang Rirong), (Chang Shouyi), (Huang Zhong), (Kang Ruihua), (Han Shaobai), (Han Xuotong), (Cheng Youzhi), (Gu Jingxin), and (Zai Zongyan).

Standing Committee Meets

HK150312 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on 7 February. Chairman Jiang Yizhen presided and spoke. He said: "The provincial people's congress and its Standing Committee are the organs of state power in our province. The Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress is the permanent organ of the provincial people's congress. It is responsible to the provincial people's congress and reports to it."

He pointed out: "The Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress does its work in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and collectively discusses and decides on the major issues in the province. The members of the Standing Committee can propose motions to the provincial people's congress. The Standing Committee must hold full deliberations and consultations when discussing problems. Everyone should speak his mind. When deciding on issues, the committee must carry out full investigation and study and insure that its decisions conform to the objective situation."

Chairman Jiang Yizhen said in conclusion: "The central task at present and for a long historical period to come is to accomplish the four modernizations. This is the point of procedure for the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress for making a success of all its work. All our work must revolve around and be subordinate to this central task."

Present at the meeting were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Niu Shucai, Ma Hui, Wu Qingcheng, Ge Qi, Cao Youmin, Guo Fang, Ding Tingxin, Quan Zhemin, Zhao Zhenzhong, Zhang Da, Geng Changsuo, Peng Qing, Pan Chengxiao, Sun Yueqi, Zhou Xueao and Huang Hua.

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HEBEI: YUE ZONGTAI URGES SPEEDING UP INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT

HK100621 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Feb 80 HK

[Text] Yue Zongtai, deputy secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, expressed at a recent meeting the following opinions on the province's overall implementation of the eight-character principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement in 1980 and on the speeding up of industrial readjustment and rectification of enterprises.

Comrade Yue Zongtai said: Readjustment is the keypoint to implementation of the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. Only if we promote readjustment can the pace of industrial development be speeded up. Our leaders at all levels must attach great importance to readjustment work, grasp the work as tightly as possible from the beginning of the year and strive for good results.

Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out: Industrial readjustment work in our province in 1980 must be carried out centering on the demands in the following five aspects:

1. It is necessary to readjust the proportions of light and heavy industries to speed up the development of light industry. We must continue adopting special measures to promote the light and textiles industries and the electronics industry. All departments must strongly support the light and textile industries and give them priority arrangements in capital. The emphasis in the use of capital for tapping the potential, innovation and reform within the province must be on the light and textile industries and the electronics industry, to speed up the technical reform of light and textile industries and bring great improvements in the quantity, quality and variety of light industrial products.

2. It is necessary to readjust the proportions between the fuel and power industries and other industries, and speed the development of the energy industry. We must emphasize solving the problems of internal imbalance of the fuel and power industries, while working hard to increase production. We must continue strengthening exploitation and tunnelling work in coal production this year. Mines which fail to fulfill these quotas must make up over 60 percent of the projected rate of progress. More than 45 to 50 percent of the mines subordinate to the province must attain the goals in respect of "three quantities." The number of tunnels out of repair must be lowered to less than 7 percent of the state plan. We must continue to speed up the construction of new mines, especially local coal mines. We must promote the replacement of old mines with new ones, solve problems in the relationship between large coal mines and small coal pits, close down small coal pits which jeopardize the safety of the large mines and which occupy the fields of large mines, and readjust the situation of large, medium and small mines. Regarding electricity supply, we must continue solving contradictions between electricity generation and transmission. It is necessary to speed up construction of the electricity grid and fulfill the task of reforming the present system.

3. It is necessary to strengthen the support-agriculture industry. We must readjust the support-agriculture industry according to the practical demands of agricultural mechanization taking into account development plans and the sales outlets for products. We must actively arrange production of marketable support-agriculture products such as chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, agricultural machines and tools and so on. It is necessary to reduce duplicative production, reduce the number of factories and production points in a suitable way, develop new agricultural machinery products that will be useful to the masses, and insure that the production capacity of agricultural machinery is in harmony with the pace of the province's agricultural mechanization.

4. It is necessary to readjust the internal proportions of enterprises. We must draw on the strength of one to offset the weakness of another, strengthen weak links, and relate the tapping of potential, innovation and reform to the internal rectification of enterprises. We must widely adopt new techniques and crafts to insure coordination between the front and the rear areas and between main bodies of machines and ancillary parts in order to promote production capacity and improve technical standards.

5. It is necessary to reorganize industry according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments. We must amalgamate and reorganize a number of enterprises, actively changing "small and comprehensive," "large and comprehensive," duplication, and economic irrationality. We must carry out plans and organization centering on keypoint products to achieve large-scale production, and improve the province's standards of industrial comprehensiveness and specialization on the one hand, and flexibility related to demands of the market on the other. In readjustment work, it is necessary to meet the demands of the modernization of industrial and communications production and the actual possibilities in actively and seriously carrying out reforms in the present system, giving the management departments of enterprises and industry more self-determination rights and fully mobilizing their activism.

It is necessary to set up industrial enterprises and put them on a sound basis. We must continue keeping the good and getting rid of the bad. We must do everything possible to insure the delivery of raw materials, fuel and electricity to enterprises whose input consumption is low and quality good, for whom markets are widely available and whose profits are large, so that they can produce at full capacity. As for factories that are backward in production, we must carry out rectification and formulate measures to change them with minimal delay. Some factories have to be closed down, some must cease production, and some might be amalgamated or shifted to other production. It is necessary to lower the input consumption rate of small chemical fertilizer factories which consume over 3 and a half tons of coal and 1,800 kwh of electricity in producing each ton of fertilizers; and it is necessary without delay to lower consumption in small iron and steel factories where cost price is over 300 yuan and coke ratio over 900 kilograms per ton of output. In industrial readjustment, it is necessary to promote country and commune industry, improve quality and quantity and lower production costs. We must assist enterprises to meet the demands of the market and develop production, apart from a minority that should be closed down or cease production. It is necessary to make use of local materials and avoid contending for raw materials with major industries. Municipal and rural industries must work in coordination.

Comrade Yue Zongtai said: One of the important tasks of the 3-year readjustment work is to promote enterprise rectification. We must grasp it well and tightly. The basic premise of enterprise rectification is first to solve problems of leadership groups, then grasp rectification of enterprise management and rectification of the worker force. All enterprises must pay attention to strengthening the building of their worker force and grasp technological and cultural education for workers as a strategic task.

Comrade Yue Zongtai stressed: Industrial readjustment and enterprise rectification are the current central tasks of the industrial and communications front and must be placed on the CCP Committees' agenda. Party and government responsible comrades in charge of industrial and communications production, and a few leading cadres from each of the provincial industry and communications bureaus and economic committees at all levels must personally grasp industrial readjustment and enterprise rectification. They must build capable work groups according to the importance of their tasks, or appoint persons to specifically take charge of the work.

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TIANJIN: CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT PARTY FOR VETERAN CADRES

SK140858 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Feb 80 SK

[Summary] A spring festival tea party for retired veteran soldiers of the Red Army was held in Tianjin recently. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, attended the tea party. Chen Weida gave a speech.

"In his speech Comrade Chen Weida, on behalf of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, extended warm regards to the veteran cadres and wished them the best of health and a happy spring festival. He then briefed them on the current situation at home and abroad and expounded on the tasks of our party in the 1980's and the important requirements for fulfilling these tasks.

"Comrade Chen Weida emphatically pointed out: Choosing young and middle-aged cadres and bringing up successors for the undertakings of the proletariat is a task of strategic importance. It is also a glorious and unshirkable duty of primary importance for us veteran cadres. He called on party organizations at all levels to take good care of the retired veteran cadres in political affairs and their livelihood and urged retired veteran cadres to continue to keep up and carry forward the glorious party tradition as well as the fire work style and the revolutionary spirit of hard work of the Eighth Route Army, do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting examples in training new hands and make new contributions for the four modernizations."

TIANJIN RIBAO STRESSES NEED TO MAINTAIN STABILITY, UNITY

HK131101 TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 80 p 2 HK

[Article by Hui Gong: "Maintaining Stability and Unity Is the Prerequisite for Accomplishing the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Without Stability and Unity There Will Be No Four Modernizations

Building our country into a great powerful country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology within this century is a glorious and great historical task which the people of our country are facing. How to triumphantly fulfill this unprecedented great plan has a bearing on the destiny of our country and all the Chinese people. It will determine the fate of future generations to a very great extent. The positive and negative experiences in the past 30 years show us that to accomplish an extremely heavy and arduous task such as socialist modernization, the 900 million people must concentrate their attention, be wholly absorbed, go all-out and struggle hard together. To make the 900 million people work hard with one heart and one mind, it is essential to first maintain, consolidate and constantly develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The Unavoidable Choice

Tianjin Municipality was a "severely afflicted place." It was deeply harmed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who ran wild and it was seriously damaged by an earthquake. The natural and manmade calamities have left piles of problems for us. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made trouble for 10 years and made orderly Tianjin Municipality chaotic, reversing right and wrong. Many people suffered miscarriages of justice; many people's families were ruined; many people were rendered destitute and homeless; many people did not apply what they had learned; many people let their youth slip idly by; many people were depressed, hesitant and despairing....

In the 10 years of disturbances, the country was dragged to the brink of economic collapse and the people were thrown into the abyss of calamities. It is because of this that all citizens who respect facts and feverently love our socialist motherland detest this 10-year shocking catastrophe and rejoice at the excellent situation of stability and unity established today. In Tianjin Municipality as in the whole country, since the party's various policies were implemented, the cases of grievances, trumped-up cases and cases of miscarriages of justice have been redressed and chaos has been turned to good order. In particular, since the work focus was shifted, the rehabilitated national economy has quickly advanced in the course of readjustment and good results have been achieved in industrial and agricultural production and on all fronts. This has fully proved that the line, principles and policies formulated by the third plenum of the party Central Committee are completely correct. It is necessary to readjust the national economy according to the eight-character principle. The obvious achievements are the results of the people throughout the municipality making concerted efforts and fighting side by side under the fine situation of stability and unity. If we do not see these achievements or do not sufficiently appraise the fundamental changes which have emerged in the past 3 years, we lack a practical and realistic attitude.

Whether or not we maintain, consolidate and develop this excellent situation of stability and unity, speed up the achievement of socialist modernization, and build our country into a rich, powerful and great socialist country, or return to the 10-year catastrophic chaotic situation, put the masses in an abyss of misery once again, and thoroughly forfeit all hopes of our country, is a problem which all of us face. There is no room for compromise and the choice is unavoidable. Either we must attach importance to strengthening worker-peasant unity, cadre-masses unity, army-people unity, national unity, unity between new and old cadres, between worker-peasant cadres and among intellectuals and party members and non-party members; strive to get rid of all factors unfavorable to unity, eliminate "leftist" and rightist interference and uphold the political situation of stability and unity as we protect our eyes--or we will replace party spirit with factionalism, unity with splitting, and party leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, socialism and democratic centralism with anarchism, extreme individualism, absolute egalitarianism, bourgeois liberalization and "kicking the party committee away to make revolution." To test a person's attitude towards stability and unity is in fact a touchstone for testing whether he really or falsely embarks on the four modernizations. We must make a correct choice in the issue of upholding stability and unity.

Unity Is Principled

The unity which we advocate does not mean staying on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle. The aim of unity is to achieve the four modernizations. The foundation of unity is the line, principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session or the party Central Committee; the means of unity are to clarify right and wrong which should be clarified, correct the ideological and political line, and unify our actions of advance.

We must admit that there are now unstable factors. The remnants of the "gang of four" still exist organizationally and ideologically. Factional elements and newborn beaters, smashers and looters still exist. There are still gangs of hooligans and criminals. There are forces and elements who have connections with foreign forces and Taiwan espionage agencies in carrying out underground activities. There are the so-called democrats who openly oppose the socialist system and Communist Party leadership and there are the so-called political dissenters.

What is worthy of attention is that, in addition to a very small number of unrepentant people who brazenly oppose achieving the four modernizations, there is now a type of person who, under the pretext of emancipating minds and carrying forward democracy, opposes party leadership and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Using democracy, they are pursuing bourgeois liberalization. Under the pretext of opposing bureaucratism, they are inciting the trend of anarchic thought. Another type of person clings to them or is about to reach the same goal by a different route. These people are not reconciled to the collapse of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and are uneasy because they were examined, investigated, exposed, criticized and dismissed in the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation. They dream of staging a comeback and vigorously causing disorder in Tianjin and even in the whole country so that they can fish in troubled waters, perform once again the farce of seizing power amid chaos, and continue their criminal deeds as they previously did under the protection of the "gang of four,"

What should be particularly noted is that these two types of people have worked or are about to work hand in glove with each other and have aimed their attack at the party Central Committee, the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the fifth NPC. They have used all available means to sow discord everywhere, create chaos, carry out provocations and deceive the masses who are unaware of the truth and make them their cat's-paw. Ostensibly and verbally, they may vigorously advocate the four modernizations. It would seem that they have yearned for the four modernizations more than any one else. Nevertheless, how do they practically and secretly deal with the party's general line for the new period? To sum up, they do nothing but gnash their teeth and resolutely resist it or commit all kinds of outrages. Of these people, some are the dregs of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" or were ring-leaders and their followers in those years. Under the new situation, these people have jumped from ultraleftist to ultrarightist or from ultrarightist to ultraleftist. Their aim of opposing the Communist Party and socialism remains unchanged. Their means of reversing right and wrong and obliterating difference between black and white remain unchanged. Even their characteristics of making unfounded and malicious attacks upon people and encroaching upon people's rights remain basically unchanged. Beating, smashing, looting, confiscating and arresting are still subjects they dwell upon with great relish. The desire to see the world plunged into chaos is now their common psychological characteristic and the principle which they have long tried to implement.

Under the influence of anarchism and ultraindividualism, some people who are different from these two types now disregard the overall situation, the interests of the collectives and the supreme and long term interests of the state and nation. Based on the interests of individuals and a small number of people, they have abused the democratic rights vested by the Constitution, frequently spread rumors or put up defamatory big-character posters, refused to observe the socialist legal system and attempted to make trouble to achieve their individual aims. Allowing them to do as they please, not to submit to the decision of the majority of people and not to be subordinated to the discipline formulated by the organizations which faithfully represent the majority of people, and allowing the lower levels not to obey the upper levels, we will have, not socialist democracy, but the antidemocratic and antisocial deeds which socialist democracy should correct and prohibit. Subjectively, they might agree on the four modernizations. However, what they have done has affected stability and unity to an extent and therefore hindered the progress of the four modernizations.

Stability and Unity Are the People's Fundamental Interests

Will stability and unity hinder "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend?" No. We have implemented and adhered to the principle, "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" because this principle is beneficial and not disadvantageous to the overall situation of stability and unity. Otherwise, we have misunderstood and abused this principle. Some people distorted the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the four principles. The third plenary session of the party Central Committee required stability and unity.

To accomplish the four modernizations on the basis of stability and unity is the greatest interest of the people throughout the country. The principle, "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," was surely formulated to insure the greatest interests and not to oppose them. Likewise, we require stability and unity as well as liveliness. They do not and should not contradict each other. What will we do in the event of contradiction? We must insure liveliness under the condition of stability and unity.

We must distinguish between people who deliberately sabotage stability and unity and people who make trouble because their individual interests have not been satisfied. We must by no means underestimate the serious existence of the vestiges of the organizations and ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." If we do, we will make mistakes. We must unhesitatingly and quickly clear up the timebomb planted under our feet. Those scoundrels who stubbornly persist in rebelling against the Communist Party, the proletariat and socialism, and threaten to continuously implement the ultraleftist line of the "gang of four," must have their reactionary features thoroughly exposed and resolute blows must be struck at their reactionary arrogance. In accordance with the laws, we must relentlessly investigate and affix the criminal liability of the incorrigible and should not be frightened by their arrogance. We must not allow them to do as they please in the world of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the 10 years of turmoil, many people were poisoned, went astray and felt disappointed at the party and socialism, and this was the evil consequence caused by the "gang of four." We must patiently, confidently and gradually change their mental outlook. We must meticulously conduct ideological education for them and help them keep the whole situation in mind, and completely understand the relations between socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and between the current state difficulties and the development of production and improvement of the people's livelihood. The people in our country enjoy extensive democratic rights protected by the laws. At the same time we must spontaneously fulfill our obligations and abide by the state's laws. The socialist legal system puts pressure and is binding on offenders but it is the code of conduct spontaneously observed by the masses. Only when we respect and uphold the socialist legal system can socialist democracy be fully carried forward. To make our country powerful and prosperous and raise the people's living standards, we must make concerted efforts to vigorously embark on the four modernizations. It is impractical to think that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have completely collapsed and all problems can be easily solved. All comrades who are resolved to change the poor and backward outlook of our country must pin their hopes on the socialist four modernizations and, with the practical actions of keeping the whole situation in mind, strive to uphold stability and unity which is the prerequisite for accomplishing the socialist four modernizations.

CORRECTION TO HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MOVEMENT

The following correction is made to the article entitled "Beijing Publishes History of University Students Movement," published in the 8 February Peoples Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page R 2:

Second paragraph, line one should read: ...founded in 1898, is the oldest in China. The president of...

CORRECTION TO YIN ZHE ELECTED CHAIRMAN

The following correction is made to the article entitled "Yin Zhe Elected Chairman," published in the 11 February Peoples Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page R 3:

Fifth paragraph, line two should read: ...Pang Jun [1690 0971], Yin Yigang [7113 0001 0474], Bai Yun...

HEILONGJIANG PARTY SECRETARY REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

OW141425 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC committee recently held a report meeting during which Comrade Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report on the current international situation. Over 300 people attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the CPPCC committee in Harbin, and professors and lecturers of universities and colleges.

Comrade Ji Jianbai reviewed the major changes and main events in the international situation over the past year and analyzed the trend in developments in the international situation. He pointed out: Although world tensions continue to aggravate, the main trend still favors us in creating a peaceful environment and attaining the magnificent goal of realizing the four modernizations. We must be determined to do our work properly, do a good job in building our country, work hard for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and accomplish the great task of national unification so as to make still greater contributions to humanity.

JILIN: WANG ENMAO ATTENDS MEETING FOR WOMEN'S GROUPS

SK151033 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial women's federation and the group in charge of women's work under the provincial CPPCC committee held a tea party on the afternoon of 12 February in the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC committee for the women of various nationalities from various circles and various parties.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, visited and extended his spring festival greetings to the participants. Attending the tea party were Wang Daren, Song Jiehan, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and Li Youwen, responsible person of the provincial CPPCC committee. Comrade Wang Daren and Li Youwen talked cordially with the participants at the tea party regarding grand prospects and the great cause of the four modernizations.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Daren pointed out that the central task facing the whole party and the people throughout the nation in the 1980's is to carry out the four modernizations singlemindedly and with concerted efforts. As important forces on various fronts, women comrades should clearly see the current excellent situation and strengthen their confidence in doing a good job in various fields. They should also shoulder the work of bringing up and educating their children so as to enable them to grow up healthy and become successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND TEA PARTY

SK140754 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Feb 80 SK

[Text] On the evening of 13 February, the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district held a tea party at the Liaoning People's Theater.

Leading comrades of party, government and military organs including Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Yang Dayi and (Ma Ying) together with some 2,000 functionaries of local and military organs watched operas and movies and took part in literary and art activities.

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REN ZHONGYI, LI DESHENG PERFORM SERVICE LABOR

SK150957 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 14 February, leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units joined in sales service work at the nonstaple foodstuff stores in Huanggu District. Participating in the work were leading comrades of the PLA units including Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Jiang Yonghui; Li Huamin; (Xie Zhenhua); (Xie Youfa); Liu Zhenhua; Fu Kuiqing; (Zeng Yongya); (Gao Ke); and (Tian Bo). Also participating in the work were leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Shenyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Ren Zhongyi, Hu Yimin, Wang Jiyuan, Guo Feng, Song Guang, (Deng Zhongru), (Liu Danhao) and (Wang Tian).

In addition to the sales service work, on the afternoon of 13 February, commanders and fighters from the organs of the artillery unit of the Shenyang PLA units, led by (Wang Yafu), commander of the artillery unit, cleared trash away from the North Shenyang Railway Station. In 3 hours of labor they removed 25 truckloads of trash. Some of them also assisted the station personnel in keeping public order by helping the aged and the children, and some went into the kitchen of the station food service center to give a hand with the cooking.

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES ELECTRIC POWER WORKERS

SK151012 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, on the morning of 14 February, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and head of the leading group of the northeast electric grid, came to the Northeast Electric Administrative Bureau and the grid operation control bureau to extend festive greetings and to shake hands one by one with the personnel on duty in these bureaus.

While receiving the cadres in these bureaus, Comrade Li Desheng pointed out: Electric power is the vanguard of the national economy. Only by pushing forward the electric power industry can we develop the economy in a lively way. Therefore, it is necessary to do a good job in providing equipment, managing enterprises and bringing into play the contributing factors in various fields. Efforts should be made to lower coal consumption in power production so as to achieve the maximum power output with a limited amount of fuel. It is also necessary to do a good job in assuring that power consumption follows plans, in conserving energy, and in conserving as much electricity as possible.

Comrade Li Desheng emphatically pointed out: In fulfilling this task, we will naturally encounter many difficulties in the days to come and bear a great responsibility. Therefore we should unswervingly implement the party's political line, maintain a political situation of stability and unity, carry forward the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle, and build up a cadre contingent which persistently follows the socialist road and which is imbued with professional ability and data. He stressed that not a single one of these tasks could be dispensed with and that even greater achievements would be made in 1980.

(Lu Wenjun), director of the Northeast Power Administrative Bureau, said that efforts should be made to study sincerely the important speech made by Vice Chairman Deng, to implement the spirit of the national work conference on electric power and to do a better job in resolutely managing the northeast electric grid by increasing power output and raising power quality precisely without even in a second's delay.

LANZHOU PLA UNITS STUDY DENG XIAOPING'S SPEECH

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[Text] According to our sources, the Lanzhou PLA units held a meeting on the morning of 9 February of cadres from units stationed in Lanzhou Municipality to arouse the PLA units to study and implement the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on current situation and tasks. At the meeting, Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, delivered a speech in which he emphasized that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on integrating theory with practice gives answers to some key questions which urgently need to be solved. This is significant for unifying our thinking, achieving the four modernizations, strengthening the work of ideology and politics and the building of the party, and building modern revolutionary armed forces. Comrade Xiao Hua said: In studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, we should grasp the following four major points:

1. Gain a clear understanding of the situation and enhance our confidence. It is necessary to spread information on the excellent situation over the past 3 years and help cadres and fighters strengthen their firm belief in realizing socialist modernization. Some comrades have lacked confidence in realizing the four modernizations and expressed doubts of one kind and another about the party's principles and policies. This is because they lacked an overall and correct understanding of the situation 3 years after the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Therefore, we should attempt to clarify various blurred understandings and raise the enthusiasm of all comrades by conducting propaganda and reporting.
2. Vigorously develop the political situation of stability and unity. At present special attention should be paid to dealing with the relationships between maintaining stability and unity and achieving a vivid and vigorous political situation; between adhering to the principle of arms and carrying forward communist morality; and between democracy and the legal system.
3. Vigorously develop our army's pioneering spirit of arduous struggle. Leading cadres at all levels should discontinue the bad practice of seeking privileges, should take positive action on the resolutions of the central authorities in regard to the life of senior cadres, and should do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in bringing up the next generation. The broad masses of cadres should uphold the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle to lay a solid foundation for achieving the four modernizations in the 1980's.
4. Uphold and strengthen the party's leadership over the army. Only in upholding and strengthening the party's leadership will we be able to successfully follow the party's political line and to fulfill the fighting task imposed on the army by history. It is necessary to strengthen the party's work in ideology, organization and work style and to make efforts to build the party committee into a strong center which will lead the PLA units to vigorously achieve the four modernizations.

Comrade Xiao Hua pointed out: Through study the broad masses of cadres and fighters should be aware of the need to gain clear understanding of the situation and the task for developing the situation, to establish stronger confidence, to implement the party's political and ideological lines and various principles and policies, and to heighten their vigilance and preparedness against war so as to fulfill various fighting tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

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